BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1842. No. 8665

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

Which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 6th Sept. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the Overland Bombay Courier *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of Marryatt's Code of Signals entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the Hon'ble Company's Ships and Vessels of War with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 6.

Courier Office, 6th Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 45, corrected to the 1st May 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 6th Sept. 1842.

PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA.—The A. I. British built Barque *Arab*, Captain *W. Westmoreland*, will sail for Van Deiman's land during the first week of October, if a few passengers offer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Forbes and Co.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1842.

FOR OPIUM TO CHINA.—The Ship *Inglis*, having nearly the whole of her Cargo on board, will positively sail on the 10th Instant. For tonnage of Opium *only*, apply to Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.

September 6th, 1842.

FOR MACAO calling at SINGAPORE.—The fast sailing Brig *Lady Leith*, Captain Lewis, to sail on the arrival of the Overland Mail.

REMINGTON and CO.

FOR CALCUTTA, CALLING AT ALLEPEE.

THE fine Ship *Tory*, 770 Tons Register, Captain Johnston, has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and will sale positively on 8th September. For Passage only, apply to

FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA and MADRAS, calling at the MALABAR COAST and at COLOMBO—The Barque *Stalkart*, of 560 Tons, Captain Dixon, will have early despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH and CO.

Nesbit Row, 6th September 1842.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned Meeting of Proprietors will be held on Thursday the 15th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Bank's Office in Meadow Street, as determind at the General Meeting of 3d ultimo, for the purpose of adopting a Code of Bye Laws.

NOTICE is also given, that the Report of the Committee appointed by the Meeting on 3d August, is open for the inspection of Shareholders at this Office, in terms of the Resolution passed on the same occasion, and, further, that printed copies of the Deed of Settlement may now be had on application.

By order of the Board.

W. W. Cargill,
Managing Director.

NOTICE.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Monday the 19th Instant, at the office of the undersigned at 12 o'clock, Sundry Unserviceable Victualling Stores, and Slop Clothing landed from Her Majesty's Ships *Alligator* and *Siren*.

BOADEN and CO.
Naval Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs 650
Hhds	„ 350
Quarter Casks	„ 170
Quart Bottles	„ 18 to 24 ₱ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts	@ Rs 620
Hhds	„ 320
Quarter Cask	„ 160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen cases	Rs. 24 per Doz.
Fine old Port in Quart	„ 20 per do.
Sparkling Champagne	„ 45 per do.
Brandy in Quart	„ 12 per do.

MADEIRA WINE.

Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, received ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, at Rupees 300 and 150.

Wm. and Thos. Edmond and Co.

Rampart Row, 6th Sept. 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned *Allsopp's* and *Bass'* Pale Ale, at Rs. 80 per Hhd.—Cash.

Wm. and Thos. Edmond and Co.

BLACKWELL AND CO.'S ESTATE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Firm of *Blackwell and Co.* are again reminded that unless the amount of their Debts are paid to *H. F. Owen Esquire*, the Managing Trustee on or before the 22nd day of September Instant, their Debts after that period will be advertized in the public Newspapers and sold by Public Auction.—Dated this 5th day of September 1842.

PATCH and BAINBRIDGE.

SERVICES OF PLATE adapted to this climate may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this country a pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches. It will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS; London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents,

Messrs. Remington & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*;
Messrs. Parry & Co Merchants, *Madras*;
Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*;
Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*;
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

The Pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above-named Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

MESSRS. FRITH and CO. beg to call the attention of their Constituents, Military Messes, and individuals resident in the interior, to the extensive stock of Wines, Liquors &c. now for sale at their Godowns, from which they are able to execute orders with the utmost promptitude—the following is the present

CURRENT PRICES OF SUPPLIES.

Hodgson's, Bass's & All-sopp's Pale Ales	Qts. a 5½ Rs.	Pts. Rs. 3½ per doz.

Carbonell's Wines.

Sherry in Butts of very superior quality	a Rs. 800.
Fresh 2nd Growth Claret	a 25.. per doz.
Fine Old Mellow Port (unrivalled in this Market)	a .24.. „
Superior Pale, and Brown Sherry	a .25.. „

From H. B. Smith and Co.

Very superior Port	a .22.. „
Medium Gold Color Sherry	a .22.. „
Do. Do. in Butts.	a 80.. „
Sherries, of superior quality, according to Price.	
Brown, Pale, and Gold Color	a 18 to 24 Rs. per d z
Do. in Pints	a 9 to 12 Rs. per doz.
Do. in wood	a Rs. 400 to 700 per Butt.
Port, a rich old Wine from "Day"	

Qts. Rs. 21. Pints Rs. 12 per doz.

Dunkin's Wines.

White Sparkling Champagne, of first rate quality	a 45 do.
Fresh full flavor'd French Clarets of various denominations	a 12 to 20 Rs. per doz.
Champagne Cognac Brandy, pale straw color	a 15 Rs. per doz
Superior English Brandy	Rs. 12 per doz.
Madeira of very choice quality from *Messrs. Murdock Shortridge and Co.* Imported direct from the Island per Pipe Rs. 700, and in bottle Rs. 26 per doz	
Grahame's Geneva	a 15 Rs. per doz.
Old Jamaica Rum	a 15.. „
Choice Glenlivet Whiskey	a 18.. „
Hock of choice quality	a 30.. „
Old Tom	a 21.. „
Moselle	a 25.. „
Cherry Brandy	a 18 ₱ doz. Pts.
Old Cordial Malmsey of the finest quality	a 16.. „
Genuine Constantia	a 16.. „
Liqueurs of various kinds	a 21.. „
Guinness's Stout, lately arrived	a 8 per doz. Qts.
Do. Do.	a 4½ do. Pints.
Superior Manilla Cheroots	a 30 Rs. per Box.

All goods sent from Messrs. FRITH and CO'S Godowns are warranted to be of the best quality conformable to price, and as a particular branch of Messrs. FRITH and CO'S business for a long series of years, has been Army, and Mess Agents, the selection, and purchase of Mess supplies, and the transmission of same has always received their best attention, and will continue to do so.

On Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines viz.

From Messrs. Pinto, Pears & Co.

Sherry, of first rate quality, Brown & Gold color which can be highly recommended	Rs. 600 per Butt. 355 per Hhd. 160 per Qr. Cask.

From F. B. Garty, London.

Gold color Sherry, of good quality at	Rs. 250 per Hhd.
Do. in cases of 3 & 6 doz. each	„ 21 per doz.
Port Wine in 3 doz. cases	„ „ 21 per doz.

From Lewis & Co. Madeira.

Full bodied Old L. P. Madeira of very choice quality at Rs. 650 per Pipe and Rs. 340 per Hhd.

Very rich Old Cordial Malmsey Madeira at Rs. 276 per Qr. Cask.

From S. Vertue, Junr.

Pale Gold color Sherry, a very pure Wine, and is much approved of, at Rs. 18 per doz. in cases of 3 doz. each.

FRITH and CO.

Nesbit Row, Sept. 6th, 1842.

INDIAN LITHOGRAPHY.

A BEAUTIFUL Map of the Portuguese settlement of GOA, with its dependent provinces and the adjacent districts, has been published at the Oriental Lithographic Press Calcutta. Its scale is two miles to an inch. It contains a valuable Statistical Table in English and in Portuguese. To all persons wishing to encourage the productions of the Indian Press, as well as to those interested in Goa and the neighbouring places, and also to persons sailing along that coast this map will prove an acquisition. Its cheapness is also a recommendation.

Varnished and mounted Rs. 12, Sheet cold. Rs. 7.

Copies may be had at VIEGAS' *Library*.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 7th September, Messrs Robert Frith and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following valuable assortments of Goods, viz. Pieces of Grey Long Cloths, Madapollams, and Jacconets, Bleached Mulls, Fine Book Muslin, Chintz, Calicoes, White Cambric, Painted Baize, Silk and Satin Ribbons, Flower Vases of various Sizes, Green and White Paints in Kegs, &c.

ALSO.

On account of the concerned the following Bales of Grey Cotton Twist, landed in damaged state, viz.:—

Marked	G R S	7 Bales of Mule Twist, Nos. 30, 40, and 50.
„	T R B	18 Bales of ditto. Nos. 30, 38, 40 and 42.
„	B B	5 Bales of ditto, Nos. 20, 30, and 60.
„	R S	4 Bales of Water Twist, Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28.

Likewise, on account of the Underwriters.

Marked	M J K.	15 Bales of Gunnies, landed in a damaged state, per Barque "Stalkart."
„	C K	No. 100, 102. 106 & 113, 4 Cases of Bengal Silk Piece Goods, ditto. ditto.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Horses or Carriages offering, after which a small quantity of Stancomb's Pale India Ale.

SALE OF SIMPSON'S SADDLERY, WITHOUT RESERVE.

ON Wednesday the 14th September next, 1842, Messrs. Robert Frith and Co. will submit to Public Auction, (*without reserve*), to close the account, the following articles by the above well known maker, viz. Gentleman's Somerset and Racing Saddles, Double Bridles, Head Stalls, Stable Collars with Black Chains, Running Martingales, sets of Curry Combs and Brushes, Gig and Carriage Reins, Chamois and Calf Skins, plated Spurs, Carriage, Gig, Jockey and Dog's Whips, also a few sets of very best black and Brass mounted Stanhope Harness.

Also from Wilson's

Best Elastic Spring Saddles, Saddle Cloths, Bridles Martingales, Surcingles &c. &c.

PEAT'S SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH and CO. have just received per "*Rajasthan*" for sale on Commission, the following articles by the above well known Maker, viz, Ladies and Gentlemen's Racing Saddles and Bridles, Martingales, Patent Saddle Cloths, Spare Chifney and Pelham Bits, &c.

PEGU PONIES.

A Batch of the above just been landed from the *Bencoolen*, and may be seen at the Soda Water Godown of Mr. R. Frith at Geergaum; colors, Grey, Bay, Chesnut and Piebald, and fit for any work. —Any particulars may be learnt on application to Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.

FOR SALE.—Two powerful Ponies and a Grey Saddle Horse.

Apply to Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.

ALL PRIZES.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co's. 5th Bombay Minor Lottery on (62) Tickets of the Seventy first Madras Government Lottery; consisting of 250 Chances at Company's Rupees 31 per chance, half 15½.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	15	Tickets	Co's. Rs. 1650
1	Do.. of ..	8	do ..	880
1	Do.. of ..	5	do ..	550
1	Do.. of ..	3	do ..	330
4	Do.. of 1 Ticket each	4	do ..	440
10	Do.. of ½ do	5	do ..	550
24	Do.. of ¼ do	6	do ..	660
48	Do.. of ⅛ do	6	do ..	660
160	Do.. of 1-16 do	10	do ..	1100
250		Tickets 62		Co.'s Rs. 6820

Conditions.

There will be two Drawings. The first day's drawing will take place, at any public place, or our office, positively on Wednesday the 21st September 1842, when 100 Tickets will be drawn, and 150 Tickets on the 2d or last day's Drawing, which will take place on Friday the 30th September 1842, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

The result of both days drawing will be published in the newspapers, for the information of Subscribers.

The Prizes of the Tickets will be delivered immediately after the conclusion of each Drawing, on presenting their Prize Tickets.

The capital prize of fifteen Tickets will be put into the Wheel on the last or 2nd day's Drawing. The Projectors reserve to themselves the power of increasing the price of their Tickets.

The Tickets will be ready for sale on Monday the 1st August 1842, and no Tickets will be delivered until paid for. The sale of the Tickets will be closed an hour before each day's drawings.

Application for Tickets to be made at the office of the Projectors, opposite to the General Post Office.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and CO.
Projectors.

Bombay Minor Lottery Office, 6th Sept. 1842.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents
No. 91, Wellesley Street,
Calcutta:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1843, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining a universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

Scheme.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets
1	ditto	100	ditto
1	ditto	50	ditto
1	ditto	25	ditto
1	ditto	12	ditto
1	ditto	6	ditto
1	ditto	3	ditto
1	ditto	2	ditto
10	ditto of 1 Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of ½ ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of ¼ ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of ⅛ ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of 1/16 ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1/32 ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of 1/61 ditto	22	ditto
2,000	Prizes or Chances.	480	Tickets.
	Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme.*	100	ditto
	Total	580	Tickets.

Conditions.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, loss Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 24 Sept. 1842.

No. 557. The following temporary appointment is made.

Ensign C. W. Walker of the 5 n Regiment Native Infantry (Light Infantry) to act as Interpreter to Her Majesty, 78th Highlanders's until further orders.

No. 558. The following Officers, a Cadet of the season 1823, is promoted to the brevet rank of captain from the date specified opposite his name.

Lieutenant F. Fenwick of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, 25th July 1842.

No. 559. The following order is confirmed.

An order by major G. P. Lessurier, dated Rajcote the 31st July 1842, appointing Lieutenant N. J. Lowry, to act as Ajutant to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry during the absence of brevet captain R. D. Stuart, on medical certificate to the Sea Coast, or until further orders.

No. 560. The following Native Promotions are made.

1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Jemedar Ramdeen to be Subedar, and Havildar Sokey Tewarry to be Jemedar, in succession to Oomrow Sing deceased, date of rank, 13th June 1842.

11th Regiment N. I.

Havildar Soorae Buldeo Sing to be Jemedar, vice Bhola Sing deceased, date of rank 31st July 1842.

No. 561. The following promotion is made.

Regiment of Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant C. B. Fuller to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Kennett resigned the Hon'ble Company's service, date of rank, 25th Aug. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name and posted to the regiment of artillery, vice Fuller promoted.

Vere Seymour Kendall, rank as 2nd Lieut. in the Regiment 25th Aug. 1842, in the Army 10th June 1842.

No. 562. In assimilation with the practice in Bengal, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Rates, regarding the allowance for Troop and Company command, during the absence of officers on leave.

1st. Command and Stationery allowance is to be drawn by the officer in actual charge of a Troop or Company, except in case of an Officer absent between muster, under the provision of G. O. G. O. 29th May 1831, Separate G. O. No. 6, Paras 35 to 40.

2d. Contingent Gun allowance is invariably to be drawn by the officer actually exercising the command.

3d. When a captain of a Troop or Company, or an officer holding the command of a Troop or Company, in his own right, proceeds beyond the limits of the Presidency, either on Sick Certificate or Private affairs, he forfeits all claim to any allowance pertaining to the command of such Troop or Company.

4th. When an Officer Commanding a Troop of Cavalry, or Horse Artillery in his own right, is absent on leave *within the limits of the Presidency*, either on medical certificate or private affairs, he is entitled to receive the contract allowance for the Repairs of Saddles and Harness and Head and Heel Ropes &c. The Officer in command, only receiving the command and Stationery allowance, and accounting to the absentee for any supplies that may arise from the contract allowance, or calling upon him to make good any deficiency that may be caused, by an unusual expenditure in repiacing articles worn out.

5th. An Officer absent from Regimental duty beyond the period authorized by the Regulations viz, two years on medical certificate, or six months, on private affairs, forfeits all claim to retain the Troop contract, from the expiration of such period.

6th. An officer succeeding to the command of a regiment, and drawing regimental command allowance, is not entitled to the Troop contract during such period.

No. 563. With reference to G. O. No. 501 dated 4th ultimo, an extension of leave to the 24th inst. is granted to lieutenant colonel J. G. Griffith commandant of artillery.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. Melvill, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 2d Sept. 1842.

Several instances having occurred in which the Government Orders regarding the disposal of the Forage Funds of Mounted Corps have not been promptly and correctly attended to, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the Guarantee Fund is to provide against the recurrence of dry seasons and other contingencies of every Troop and regiment be immediately after the receipt of this order deposited with the Divisional or Station Paymasters and no disbursements made therefrom but on the requisition of the commanding officer and with the authority of the commander in chief.

2d. In like manner the available savings will at the close of each quarter when the Forage accounts are balanced, be deposited as above directed until the authority of Govt. is obtained for the payment annually into the Public Treasury of the sums in excess of the Guarantee Funds at the close of each year.

3d. The savings of each quarter are to be entered in the Forage Reports transmitted to Army Head Quarters, and Officers commanding Divisions and Stations are requested to see that prompt attention is paid to the instruction herein contained.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Bombay, 3d Sept. 1842.

1. Assistant Surgeon R. Collum, M. D. proceeding to Scinde, is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of Her Majesty's 28th Foot ordered to Kurrachee by the Steamer Zenobia.

2. 1st Grade apprentice John Collins, is appointed an acting assistant Apothecary and directed to join the above detail forthwith.

3. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

Madras Artillery.—Lieut. B. W. Black from 1st to 30th September, on medical certificate to proceed to the Deccan.

By order of the Commander in Chief

Stratford Powell, Lieut. Col
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Legislative Department, the 12th August, 1842. The following draft of a proposed Act was read in council, for the first time, on the 12th August, 1842.

Act No. — of 1842.

An Act relative to the number and powers of the Revenue Commissioners under the Presidency of Bombay.

I. It is hereby enacted, that so much of regulation V. of 1830, of the Bombay code, as provides that one revenue commissioner shall be appointed for the territory subordinate to Bombay and that the southern Mahratta country shall be excluded from his jurisdiction, is repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that two or more revenue commissioners shall be appointed for the whole of the territory composing the presidency of Bombay, each of whom shall be vested with all the powers possessed by the single revenue commissioner under regulation V., 1830, and shall be empowered to act over the whole extent of the said presidency, or over such portion as the governor in council of Bombay, may from time to time prescribe by an order published in the Gazette.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that each revenue commissioner shall have such number of covenanted assistants, as the governor in council may deem it expedient to appoint.

Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the legislative council of India, after the 12th day of October next.

F. J. Halliday,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, September 3d, 1842.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Cotton.—Our market for Cotton is now rather languid, but there will doubtless be more activity on the arrival of the remainder of last season's crop. About 150 at 200 candies only have arrived since Cocoanut-day, and as the weather has been unfavorable on the Northern and Western coasts since then, a delay of a fortnight at least will have occurred in despatching the expected cargoes of this staple. It affords us

much pleasure to be enabled to state that the accounts from the Cotton districts of Guzerat continue to be encouraging. The following are our quotations of to-day for the descriptions enumerated below.

Surat, Broach and Jumbooseer..	Rs 104 @ 105	₹ St. Cdy. of 784 lbs.
Oomrawutty	,, 97 , 98	.. ..
Dholera and Bhownuggur	,, 97 ,, 98	.. ..
Komptah	,,	
Cutch	,,	
Mangalore and Porebunder	,,	
Bharsee	,,	None in the Market at present.
Rajapore	,,	
Tinnevelly	,,	

OPIUM.—The market here is steady at Rs 850 per chest against 865 dollars in China, at which price some purchases were made yesterday by Native shippers. Prices in China are however expected to fall to previously low rates. The following is the official report of the Import, Export, and stock of the drug to the 30th ultimo.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3d November 1841 to the 23d August 1842	,,	14,800
		16.800
Exported from the 27th October 1841 to the 30th August 1842	,,	13,085½
Remaining	,,	3,715½

COFFEE (Mocha.)—Is firm at Rs. 10 at 10½ per Surat maund of 41 lbs for ungarbled qualities

THE PRODUCE OF EUROPE.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The sales of Cotton Piece Goods during the week have been considerable, at about former rates. Turkey red cloths are firmer, and in some instances a slight advance is obtainable. We subjoin as many authenticated sales of Piece Goods as we can command at present.

500	Pieces Striped Doria	12 yrds by 42 ins	3 8	per piece.
800	ditto Mulls	20 yrds by 40 ins	3 12	..
200	ditto Chintz	28 yrds by 24 ins	5 8	..
700	ditto Grey Long Cloth	39 yrds by 36 ins	5 4	..
1200	ditto Grey Jacconets	20 yrds by 42 ins	2 2	..
80	ditto Chintz	28 yrds by 24 ins	3 0	..
60	ditto ditto	28 yrds by 24 ins	5 0	..
500	ditto Bleached Long Cloths	40 yrds by 36 ins	6 0	..
500	ditto ditto	40 yrds by 36 ins	6 0	..
500	ditto ditto	40 yrds by 36 ins	6 0	..
500	ditto Grey Long Cloth	38 yrds by 36 ins	6 0	..
1000	ditto ditto	38 yrds by 40 ins	6 4	..
1000	ditto ditto	38 yrds by 40 ins	6 8	..

BRITISH YARN.—Yarns are in good demand at fully former rates. We have heard of contracts for arrival being made for the delivery of 40 Bales of Orange Twist, Nos. 40 & 50, at 13 annas ₰ lb. Also 40,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 30 & 40, at 6¼ and 7¼ annas per lb. and 20,000 lbs. Water Twist, Nos. 30 & 40, at 7¼ and 9¼ annas per lbs. The following are the prices now ruling for Mule and Water Twist.

Water Twist..... No.	20	30	40	50
	6¾	7¼	8¼	9¼ at 10½ annas per lb.
Mule Twist ..... No.	20	30	40	50 60 70 80 at 100
	4¾	5¾	7¼	8¼ 9 9¼ 10½ as. per lb.

METALS.—We have heard of no transactions during the past week, and our last quotations remain without change.

BEER.—About 50 Hhds. of Bass's and Alisop's Ale have been sold at Rs. 70 per Hhd. which rate holders are striving to maintain, and, from the stock being in few hands, it is likely they will secure this so soon as the weather breaks and Agents can forward their supplies up the country or Coastwise. A small batch of Gilbertson and Mason's brew has been disposed of at Rs. 55 ₰ Hhd. The prices current of the qualities enumerated below will we believe be found correct.

Bass's and Allsop's	Rs.	65 at 70 per Hhd.
Hodgson's	,,	50 ..
Gilbertson and Mason's	,,	50 at 55 ..
Worthington's	,,	45 at 50 ..
Tennent's	,,	45 ..
Elliott's	,,	45 ..
Saunder's	,,	45 ..
Inferior Brands	,,	40 ..

CORKS.—1¼ to 2½ Rs. per Gross. The market is heavily supplied.

BOTTLES.—Quarts 14 Annas, and Pints 1 Rupee per dozen.

BRANDY.—Rs. 1½ at Rs. 1. 10 Annas per Bombay (Old) gallon. Stocks large and demand limited

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—At 6 months sight 2s.-0½d. at 2s.0¾d. for first class Bills.

,, CALCUTTA.—Par at 1½ per cent premium at 30 days sight. A sale of Bills on the Bengal Government on the 30th ultimo, amounting to 5 Lacs, averaged Rs. 100 1 6 for 100 Company's Rupees.

,, MADRAS.—Par at 30 days sight.

,, CHINA.—Nominally Rs. 208 per 100 dollars for bills having 60 days to run, but there is nothing doing.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—Rs. 10 8 annas at Rs. 10 13 annas per £ sterling.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—22½ at 23 per cent premium.

WESTERN BANK SHARES.—4½ at 5 per cent premium.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 Per cent Loan 1825 26 } 5 at 6 per cent premium.
5 Per cent Loan 1829 30 }
4 Per cent Loan 1832 33—9½ per cent discount.
4 Per cent Loan 1835 36—13 per cent discount.
5 Per cent Loan 1834 35—8½ per cent premium.
5 Per cent Loan 1841 42—At Par.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON.—Very difficult to obtain at 25 at 30 shillings per Ton.

TO LIVERPOOL AND CLYDE.—No vessel on the berth, there being no freight offering.

TO CHINA.—Scarce at 8½ Rs. per candy for Cotton to Macao, with surcharge of 4 at 5 Rs. if carried on to Whampoa.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities	Buy. Rs as	Sell. Rs as
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000	105-8	105 12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	105-8	105-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10000	105-8	105-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No 15,200	105-8	105 12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	105-8	105 12
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	90	90 8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Rs	86-8	87
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	108	108-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1841-42	99-12	100
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	99-12	100
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	99-4	99-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto ditto	99-8	100
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ditto ₹ 100 Dollars	90	208
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	221	221-8
Price of Bullion and Specie.		
Ditto do broken ₹ 100	220	220-8
German Crowns ₹ 100	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg	10-10	10-12
Specie Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-4	103-8
Bombay Bank Shares	123-8	123
Eastern Bank Shares	4	4-8

Premium of Insurance.

Bombay to London	@ 2½	₹ Cent.
Ditto .. China	..	2½ do.
Ditto .. Manilla	..	2½ do.
Ditto .. Penang, Malacca and Singapore	..	2 do.
Ditto .. Batavia, or other Ports of Java	..	2 do.
Ditto .. Calcutta	..	2 do.
Ditto .. Madras	..	2 do.
Ditto .. Colombo, and Galle	..	1 do.
Ditto .. Bussorah	..	3 do.
Ditto .. Bushire	..	2½ do.
Ditto .. Muscat	..	2 do.
Ditto .. Mauritius	..	2 do.
Ditto .. Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena	..	2 do.
Ditto .. Hobart Town, Sydney or Port Stephen	..	2½ do.
Ditto .. New Zealand	..	2½ do.
Ditto .. Any Port in the Red Sea	..	2½ do.

CALENDAR,—SEPT. 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M	PHASES OF THE MOON D. H. M.
T.	6		11 50	0 9	
W.	7	Enurchus.	0 31	0 48	
Th.	8	Nativity of B. V. Mary.	1 9	1 28	
F.	9		1 48	2 9	
S.	10		2 31	2 53	
Sun.	11	16th Sunday after Trinity.	3 16	3 41	☾ 11 8 50 A.
M.	12	—[Battle of Delhi, 1803.	4 5	4 36	

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

August 30th. Captain T. S. Parr, 7th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Do. 31st. Captain R. M. Hughes, Staff, from do.
Do. do. Captain Lancaster, Horse Brigade, from Jaulnah.
Sept. 2d. Captain Wynter, 2d European Light Infantry, from Poonah.
Do. 3d. Lieutenant Henry Lavie, 13th Regt. N. I. from do.
Do. 5th. Ensign Green, 19th Regt. N. I. from Bhewndy.
Do. do. Captain Cotton, Madras Engineers, from China.

Departures.

Sept. 3d. Captain R. M. Hughes, Staff, to Scinde.
Do. do. Lieut. Whittard, 15th Regt. N. I. to do.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon Collum, M. D Staff to Sukker.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Sept 2d. Ship Margaret, W. Joyce, master from London 2d May.
Passengers—Captain Owen Phibbs, commander, lieut. J. H. Thursby, ensign J. R. Woulfe, H. B. Archer, assistant surgeon Charles Stewart, 292 troops of H. M. 86th Regt. 28 women and 29 children.
Do. Barque Benecoolen, C. McArthur master from Sydney 19th June.
Passengers—Captain Macdonald and native servant, messrs. Stewart, Selby and Wanninstrocke.
3d. Brig Harlequin, D. Olive, master from China, Macao 3d July, touched at Anjer.
5th. Barque Braemar, W. Gillain, master from Bussorah 1st Karrack 5th and Bushire 13th August.
Passengers—Mrs. Gillain and child, 3 Armenian priests, 2 servants and 3 deck passengers.

Departures.

Sept. 2d. Ship Monarch, James Booth, master to Calcutta.
3d. American Barque Lema, William Poor, master to China.
Do. The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, mr. A. Newman, acting master to Karrachee.
4th. Ship Julius Cæsar, M. Mitchell, master to Calcutta.
Passengers—Lieut. Lucas and servant.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS	AGENTS	DESTINATION	TO SAIL
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1 Oct
Ramsay	Eglinton Maclean &co.	London ..	
Amy	Grey & co	London ..	
Belvidere	Ritchie Steuart & co..	China ..	
Quentin Leitch	Ritchie Steuart & co..	China ..	
Monarch	McVicar Burn & co..	China ..	
Ingila	B. & A. Hormajee	China	10 Sept
Columbus	Grey & co	China ..	
Boadicea	Foster & co	China ..	
Lady Leith	Remington & co	Macao	On arrival O.M. 7 Sept
Eliza	W. & T. Edmond & co	Singapore	
Britons Queen	Eglinton Maclean & co	Calcutta..	
Eleanor	Ruttonjee D. Colah	Calcutta..	
Tory	Forbes & co	Calcutta..	
Stalkart	Frith & co	Calcutta..	
Gilbert Henderson	T. Jefferies	Calcutta..	
Amable (French)		Bourbon..	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co		
John Campbell	Foster & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mhengee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co..		
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormajee		
Oriental	Dirom Carter & co		
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Broom	Grey & co		
Champion	Skinner & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg and co		
Bahmin	McVicar Burn and co..		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co ..		
Portland	Campbell Miller & co.		
Earl of Clare	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co		
Maitland	Remington & co		
London	Forbes & co		
Mauhin	Grey & co		
Myaram Dayram	Motiram Myaram		
Alemena	McVicar Burn co		
Morley	Dirom Carter & co		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co		
Mary	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Ann	W. & T. Edmond & co		
John Panter	Remington & co		
Burrell	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Windsor Castle	Higginson & Cardwell		
Candahar	McVicar Burn & co		
Ardaseer	Cursetjee Cowasjee& co		
Caledonia	Brownrigg & co		
Rajasthan	W. Nicol & co		
Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Formosa	Campbell Miller & co..		
Argyll	Foster & co		
Echo	Frith & co		
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Hopkinson	Dirom Carter & co		
Kelso	Remington & co		
John Brewer	Foster & co		
Lord Lyndoch	Foster & co		
Berkshire	Foster and co		
Victory	Frith and co		
Edward	Frith & co		
Madonna	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Seringapatam	Dirom Carter & co ..		
Arab	Forbes and co		
Castle Huntley	C. Cawasjee & co		
Harlequin	Remington & co..		
Margaret			
Bencoolen			

H. C. Steamers.. { Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Indus }

H. C.	Brig	Tapjee
,, ,,	,,	Tender Cardiva
,, ,,	,,	Euphrates
,, ,,	Sloop	Elphinstone
,, ,,	,,	Coote
,, ,,	,,	Schooner Maldiva
,, ,,	Royal Tiger	
,, ,,	Cutter	Nurbuddah
,, ,,	Ship	Hastings

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Aug. 17th—English Barque Charles Kerr, H. Garbutt, from London 13th April; English Barque Amelia, C. Freedom, from Vizagapatam 6th and Bimlipatam 19th August, English Schooner Minerva, F. Marolly, from Moulmein 3d August; English Barque Cleasin, J. Marshall, from Greenock 16th April; English Barque Euxine, J. McMillan, from London 18th January and Bombay 1st August, and English Barque Buteshire, A. P. Currie, from London 14th May and Trinidad 23d June.

Aug. 18th—English Barque Bintang, D. M. Wright, from Moulmein 7th August, and English Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, H. D. Stepney, from Moulmein 9th August.

Aug. 20—English Brig Poppy, H. Cole, from Macao 26th June and Singapore 7th August.

21st—English Barque Blonch, Thomas Silk, from Adelaide 10th May and Ennore 13th August.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Charles Kerr, from London—capt. J. Lucas, commanding officer of the troops; capt. J. Espenasse, pay master of the 29th regt; lieutenant T. Wilbraham, and ensign W. Macadam, of the 29th regt, and assist. surg. W. A. Tongue, 10th regt. mrs Espenasse and master Espenasse; 5 serjeants, 7 corporals, 1 drummer 153 privates, 22 women and 19 children, of the 29th regt.

Per Amelia.—Lieut. C. J. Rudd, infantry, veteran company; J. Lawrence, esq. and mr. Forseca, writer.

Per Minerva. Messrs. Thos. Cumberland and Jas. Burnside.

Per Buteshire, from London.—Captains W. W. Drake, and H. M. Kitchener, lieutenants L. Coker, G. H. Jones and hon'ble H. M. Monckton, and assistant surgeon Trousdell, 29th regt, lieut. J. St. H. Montagu, 10th regt. ensign E. J. Chambers, 50th regt; ensign W. M. Dove, 3d regt; 189 soldiers 29th regt. 23 women and 11 children.

Per Euxine from Bombay—W. S. Lawson, esq. M. D. and mrs. Maggot.

Per Bintang—mr. J. Arthur.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Poppy spoke the Mor and Cowasjee Family off Malacca. H. M. S. Druid arrived at Singapore on the 6th August bound to Bombay, left China June 19th, all well. Brig Pelorus arrived at Singapore on the 6th, lost her main mast, &c. off Landfall Island in the Cocos Channel.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

13th—Moulmein, Morton, for Singapore and China, in 2 or 3 days, and Julia, Fingate, for Moulmein and Straits, in 6 or 7 days

20th—The Planthea, Marman, for London in a day or two and Ann Lockerby, Wightman, for China in 2 or 3 days.

21st—Helen, Bogg, for Liverpool, Bahamian, Little, for Liverpool, and Pathfinder, Metcalfe, for the Mauritius, in a day or two.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

August 25, Barque Indian Queen, J. D. Shreeve, from Calcutta 12th July and Vizagapatam 14th August.

Passengers:—Le Comte de Kersaugon, messrs. J. Johnson and J. Laskey, mr. Farrell, Wife and 3 Children, messrs. Venerosity and Engle, and 8 Natives.

Do. Brig Ten, G. Smith, from Marseille 22d February, and Port Louis 22d July.

Do. Barque Symmetry, T. D. Buttler, from London 28th March Havre de Grace 20th April, Mauritius 5th, and Pondicherry 24th August.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24, Barque Ann, J. H. Throne, to Maulmain.

Passengers:—Lieut. colonel Macbean, captain Russell, Lieuts. Lysaght, Bentick, and Macbean, Ensign Macbean, Doctor Armstrong, Lieut. and Adjt. Seymour, 2 Non-Commissioned staff officers, 223 Non-commissioned Rank and File, 33 Women and 43 children, and 2 Public and 26 Private followers.

Do. Barque Juliana, Thomas Wilcox, to Calcutta.

Passenger:—A. Gerard Esq.

Do. Barque Anna Robertson, James Hamilton, to the Cape and London.

Do. 26, Barque Charles Dumergue, T. Buckley to Corinza

August 22, Ship Hindostan, G. J. Redman, to Bimlipatam and Calcutta.

Passengers from England:—Miss Fitzpatrick, Revd. J. Maltby, C. Hall, Esq. messrs. A. Impey. H. E. Russell, R. Gilonay, A. Convoy, H. Case, G. Gordon, J. Gibbs, H. S. Hobbard, and T. Sage, Cadets, messrs J. Etheridge, T. Taylor, Pilot Service, Mr. J. Parson, 1 European, and Native servant.—From Madras.—Mrs. Atkinson, Major Eames, H Mackenzie, Esq. A. Brown, Esq., Dr. Foley, Captain Atkinson, and Mr. Fotherington, Cadet.

Do. 24. Ship Atlas, J. Sexton, to London.

Passengers.—Mesdames Campbell, MacGregor, Hammond, Fosken and Hunter, miss Bayley, Major Campbell, Captain Hammond, Lieut. Smith, Dr. MacGregor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

At Hanskalli, on Thursday the 4th of August, by the rev. Doctor Bloamherdt, lieut. Harry Wainright Hough, of Her Majesty's 50th regiment, youngest son of the late colonel R. Hough, military Auditor General at Bombay, to Charlotte, third Daughter of Alfred Oram esq.

DEATH.

On the 2d September, Peter Thurlow, the infant son of captain W. H. Godfrey, 17th Regt. N. I. aged 10 months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At No. 1, Camac street, Chowringhee, on the 17th August, the wife of James Turner, esq. of Dumdale factory, Berhampore, of a daughter.

At Simlah, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, the lady of captain Plowden, 1st light infantry battalion, of a son.

At Chinsurah, on the 17th August, the lady of H. S. Thomson, esq. of a son.

At Benares, on Tuesday the 9th August, at the residence of col. Skardon, the lady of J. L. Lemarchand, esq. of a son, still born.

At Nellore, on the 6th August, the lady of capt. T. J. Ryves, 1st M. E. regt. assistant surveyor general, Nellore survey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Old Church, on the 16th August, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, mr. W. H. Carey, to miss C. Kauntze.

At the Chinsurah Church, on the 17th August, by the rev. dr. Backhouse, mons. Leon Parrot, to mademoiselle Harriette Le Noir.

At St. Thomas' church, Dacca, on the 12th August, by the rev. H. R. Shepherd, district chaplain, William Bennett, esq. of Furreedpore, to miss Julia Maria Virginia Rayneau.

On the 20th August, at the Cathedral, by the rev. H. Fisher, A. M. mr. William Weston, of Bath, to Dorothy, 4th daughter of mr. Thomas Hayward, of Deal.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, mr. John Charles Eales, aged 27 years and 7 months.

At Mu aiz, Afghanistan, on the 26th July, killed in action, lieut. Talway McIlveen, H. M. 31st regiment.

At Dehra Dhoon, on Saturday, the 6th August, drowned in a pond, Caroline Charlotte, the infant daughter of mr. and mrs. Cornelius, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 18 days.

At Lucknow, on the 10th August, Allan Monteath, the son of lieut. Alexander Cunningham, Bengal engineers, aged 7 months and 13 days.

At Singapore, on the 31st May, captain J. F. Leslie, 13th regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

At Blacktown, on Saturday 20th August, 1842, after 3 days illness, Robert John, the infant son of Mr. John Wheeler, aged 4 years, 11 months and 13 days.

At Aurungabad, on Friday, the 12th August, 1842, Helen Jemima, youngest daughter of Mr. Sub Assistant Surgeon S. Bayley, His Highness the Nizam's Army, from convulsions, aged 1 year, and 3 months.

On the 13th instant, at the Village of Taloo, Lieut. R. Adamson of the 35th Regt. N. I.

WEATHER.

RUTNAGHERY.—The fall of rain was rather scanty in every part of this Collectorate during the weeks ending the 8th and 15th of last month; since then, however, there had been a plentiful fall at the Hoozoor station, and in the neighbouring villages, and there was reason to conclude that it had extended to all the districts. The country Sugar Cane held out promise of yielding an average crop, but the exotic plant continued to suffer from the ravages of wild animals; and it is further reported that the prices of the grains, forming the common food of the poorer classes, were higher than they were at the corresponding date last year.

TANNAH.—The aspect of the season was not so favorable here, during the week ending the 12th, as could be wished, owing to a protracted cessation of rain, particularly in the coast districts; it was hoped however, from the passage of a plentiful fall in the neighbourhood of Tannah, that more favorable reports would be received from the districts during the ensuing week.

CANDESH.—No rain fell in any part of this province during the first week of last month, in consequence of which the kureef crops were suffering in some places.

NUGGUR.—The weather continued favorable during the same period in the subdivision of Nassick, but no rain fell in any part of the principal division of this Collectorate; during the second week, there was little rain to speak of in either division; and it is stated that cultivation was suffering from drought.

POONA.—The accounts from all the Purgunnahs of this Collectorate were very unfavorable for the week ending the 13th; but those for the succeeding week, ending the 20th, mention that rain fell plentifully for two days during that period in all the Purgunnahs, excepting Indapoor, where the want of it was greatly felt.

AHMEDABAD.—The collectorate was totally without rain during the two first weeks of the past month; and it is reported that the Rice cultivation, being without facilities for irrigation, was drying up; and that the other descriptions of cultivation stood in some danger, which could only be averted by a timely fall of rain.

SURAT.—Cultivation was beginning to suffer here also for want of moisture, very little rain having fallen during the week ending the 16th, the report adds, however that there was a plentiful fall in the neighbourhood of Surat on the 23d and 24th, which from the appearance of the sky it was supposed, extended to every part of the Zillah.

BROACH.—There was no rain in this division during the week ending the 15th, but the Bajree growing in high grounds was the only description of cultivation that had suffered materially at that date.

1st September 1842.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Permit me to bring to the notice of the authorities and public in general, a circumstance, which has been the cause of great joy to the inhabitants of this station, I mean with regard to an order lately promulgated by the Acting Superintendent of Bazars and Police, prohibiting Vakeels from practicing in the Military Court of Request.

To enable you to form a just idea of the great imposition, the inhabitants have hitherto, for years labored under, and from which they have been relieved by the issuing of the order alluded to, I shall state not only what I have heard from old Residents of this place, but what has passed under my own observation.

In the year 1827, the Military Court of Request, was formed, and Brahmin and other "Vakeels" were permitted to act in it, these knowing that there were not fees established by Government, took advantage of it, and by degrees commenced to charge their poor clients from 12 to 15 Rs. per cent, to this extortion their poor clients were obliged to submit. It also generally happened that most of those "Vakeels," had relations employed in the same office as Karkoons, in this event altho' the case was immediately decided by the Court of Request and the claim recovered and paid, yet ere the amount came thro' the hands of the Karkoon (the Vakeel's relation) the claimant paid dearly for getting his money so soon—whereas any unfortunate person who happened to fall into the clutches of a Vakeel who had no relation in the office, notwithstanding that his affair was immediately decided by the Court, he in addition to the enormous sum he had to pay to the Vakeel as fee was forced to wait some months perhaps for his money, and was not only a loser by the extortion put upon him by the Vakeel, but the interest of the money which had been kept back from him. Will you believe it Mr. Editor that these honest rogues have been known to make it a practice to go from door to door in the City of Poona, urging people to make complaints against their Camp debtors—the consequence of which generally was that some unfortunate individual, whose trade was dull, but who had he been left to himself would have by degrees liquidated the demand on him, has had his shop sold and himself and family reduced to beggary. This is a fact which I have several times observed. What more could be expected Mr. Editor when it is considered, that a "Vakeel," was allowed to practice in a Court, the Karkoon in which was his father, could it be otherwise expected than that corruption would exist, and the plaintiffs be imposed upon? No, of course not—as the father could receive bribes with impunity owing to the medium thro' which it was taken, and should any attempt be made to bring it to light the blame was by the Karkoon thrown on the Vakeel (his son) who not being a government servant could not be punished. The Civil Court allow but 2 per cent as fees to Vakeels, and some of these are allowed to plead, in a Court where they have relations in employment. However thanks be to the late order! which it is hoped will shield the poor in future from such imposition—the Plaintiff and Defendants can now plead their cause personally before the Acting Bazar Master or Military Court of Request, and the claim being paid into the hands of the Bazar Master immediately after the decision of the Court is passed, and the same confirmed by the Officer Commanding the Station, the claimant receives it, without any delay—to my knowledge several sums of money have been in deposit for some months back, due to people who have made complaints, but who owing to the negligence of the Karkoons in the Military Court of Request office have not been paid.

In conclusion, I humbly beg to suggest that no Vakeels be permitted to plead in the Military Court of Request—unless in case a Plaintiff or Defendant is unable to attend, he request a friend to speak in his behalf.

I am Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

Poona, 1st Sept. 1842.

No. 3074 of 1842.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY KT.
JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT ESQUIRE
DACKJEE DADAJEE ESQUIRE
and others, Inhabitants of Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the annexed Copy of a reply by order of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, dated 18th June last, conveying an expression of Her Royal Highness's thanks, for the congratulatory address forwarded by you upon the joyful event of the Prince of Wales.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3d September 1842.

CLARENCE HOUSE, 18TH JUNE 1842

Sir,—Having had the honor of submitting to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the congratulatory address from the European and Native inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the East Indies, upon the joyful event of the Birth of the Prince of Wales;—I am commanded by Her Royal Highness to convey to you, and to all those whose sentiments are embodied in this most gratifying address, the expression of Her Royal Highness's heartfelt thanks for it, and for the renewed assurance it contains of loyal and affectionate attachment to Her Majesty.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) G. COWPER.

(True Copy.)
W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Government.

TO THE HON'BLE G. W. ANDERSON,
&c. &c. &c.
Bombay.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1842.

Our latest dates are from Calcutta to the 22nd; Madras 25th; Delhi 24th; China 24 July, and Singapore 4th ultimo. We have made some extracts which will be found below.

We perceive in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 24th ultimo, comments by the Editor, on a communication received by him from a contributor, who animadverts in strong terms upon the conduct of the *Calcutta Star*, in giving up the name of Lieutenant Cunningham—the writer says "one more such blow, as has been struck "by the *Star* at the mutual confidence of Corres- "pondent and Editor, would we feel certain, do more "damage to the newspapers of India, than could be "repaired in the next 20 years, it has indeed taken "us scribblers aback." The Editor of the *Delhi Gazette* avails himself of this opportunity of assuring his correspondents that so long as the *Delhi Gazette* continues under his management they shall have no cause to fear the consequences of corresponding with its Editor.

We think the assurance given by the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, a highly, proper and most satisfactory one, and one demanded at his hands under the circumstances—and whilst we do not affect to sit in judgment on the *Star*, for which we have not sufficient material—we think ourselves called upon by the example of the *Delhi Gazette* to distinctly avow our responsibility for everything appearing in our columns. Our notion of Editorial duties, and responsibilities is that the Editor is responsible to his Proprietors for whatever he inserts in the paper intrusted to him—to the public he is answerable for all political delinquencies involving public interests—and to private persons he is responsible, if he depart from the Editorial character, and direct personal attacks against individuals. A great latitude must be given to Editors for the general benefit but the usage of Newspapers has established certain boundaries beyond which it is not legitimate to trespass—if therefore a correspondent attempt to invade the sanctity of the domestic hearth, or drag the private relations of life before the public, the Editor may and ought to use his discretion and reject the communication at once—but if he print it, and profit by it—in honor and justice he ought to stand the consequences unflinchingly. Our invariable practise is, before we issue our Paper, to destroy the original letter which we have inserted, or from which we have extracted. This saves trouble—and enable us, if called upon for our authority to give the shortest answer the English language affords, consistent with good manners.

We believe little doubt remains as to the advance on Caboul—The *Delhi Gazette* of the 24th ultimo just received, considers that matters are still *in statu quo*—but we have reason to think that the advance will be immediate, and with an overwhelming force we are not at liberty to be more explicit. On the arrival of the Marquess of Tweeddale in one Steamer, and the Overland Mail and Passengers in another, both Vessels will be despatched with troops—H. M. 28th Regiment are under orders for the seat of war, and if time have been lost hitherto, the authorities intend making up their lee way by energetic measures for the future. The Ameers of Scinde are said to be in a state of open hostility—and require to be summarily dealt with. Our dilatory mode of dealing with the Affghans appears to have given them a false confidence—and they must be taught to know their insignificance at the point of the British bayonet.

The *Englishman* of the 20th ultimo contains a leading article on the question of *National Retribution*, which from its own intrinsic merit, and the extract it embodies from the London *Record*, seems to us to be the best exposition of the true bearing of the question which we remember to have seen either in Home or Foreign newspapers. We transfer it to our columns, and recommend it to general attention. We should like to see it answered by the Journals advocating "*Evacuation*."

We deeply regret to see in the *Englishman* of the 22nd Ultimo, the announcement of the death of Dr. F. A. Loinsworth, the Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals, in his 56th year. It will be remembered by his many friends in this Presidency, that Dr. Loinsworth left Bombay a few months since, in a bad state of health, so much so indeed did he appear to suffer that many of his friends endeavored to dissuade him from undertaking the voyage to Calcutta; he however persisted under the impression that a sea voyage would be beneficial to his general health. We believe a long residence in the West Indies undermined a constitution, not naturally very strong—the lamented gentleman was highly esteemed and regarded by all who knew him.

Accounts from Singapore to the 6th Ultimo have been received by the *Clown* via Calcutta.

The *Anonyma* had arrived at Singapore from Bombay, with the June mail in 18 days, and the *Syria* arrived the day before with the May mail. H. M. S. *Druid*, Captain Smith C. B. arrived on the 5th Ultimo, from China 18th June. Sir Henry Pottinger and Staff started for the Northward, in the *Queen*, on the 13th June, the *Bombay Castle* was spoken close to Singapore on the 5th Ultimo.

We have received a letter from a Naval Officer dated Chappo 19th May 1842, which is not altogether without interest, altho' containing no facts with which we are not already acquainted, the writer states that the "Hero of a hundred fights" must soon hide his diminished head,—his glory must suffer obscuration when contrasted with that of the gallant China expedition, to whom fighting is an every day occurrence. Our correspondent says he has been present at most of the engagements between the British force and the Chinese, and that he has smelt tons of gunpowder in combustion, a very delightful olfactory treat, and an excellent substitute for snuff. It appears that the officers and men are getting very tired of the protracted contest, and seem to think it interminable, and that we are no nearer a satisfactory arrangement of differences than we were two years ago; plenty of fighting, and many towns taken, without any apparent good result. Great difficulties are thrown in the way of a settlement of the Chinese question, by the refusal of the Government officers to treat; they will have nothing to do with our diplomatic functionaries, and never make their appearance except in the field to fight, and on such occasions they don't remain long enough to give or receive any very lengthened explanations; their policy seems to be, by protracting the war, to exhaust our patience and resources; little concern is shewn for the soldiers and lower classes, who appear to be inexhaustible in number, and by no means unwilling to face the enemy. They evince little anxiety about the capture of their towns, and in short have puzzled if not outwitted our politicians. Our correspondent states his belief and that of others who have been engaged during the whole war to be, that nothing will fully open their eyes or impress them with a conviction of the superiority of British arms, until our colors shall be seen floating from the Imperial Palace at Pekin, a consummation anxiously looked forward to, by the assembled force. At the capture of Chappo, the Chinese fought desperately, and appear to have impressed our troops with some respect for their courage in opposing our force of about 3,000 men, with a force of about 4,000 being the most equal match as to numbers we have yet had.

The Supreme Court has been chiefly occupied in trying causes, and hearing law arguments which, however ably conducted, would, we fear, contribute but little to the amusement or edification of our Readers—Under this impression, we have taken no note of proceedings since our last issue—We fear the "indulgent public" of Bombay, are not sufficiently *advanced*, to appreciate the value and interest properly attachable and attaching, to a demurrer or a special plea—We pity their ignorance—but we have unhappily mistaken their taste, we will readily rectify our error, by devoting *half* of our next paper to legal discussion, for which we have ample material. It is really too bad, with every disposition in the world, to amuse, we are debarred the opportunity of reporting cases of slander—defamation—libel—breach of promise and the other interesting and staple commodities of the English Newspaper. The fault lies with the public—not with us—Society stagnates.

We were led to commit a very unpardonable mistake, in a late number of our paper—in announcing the death of a very amiable lady at Colaba—hearing it from two persons, we feared it was true, and accordingly expressed our regret at the occur

everything that can affect that respectable class of the community---but however the able Editor may strain at the accomplishment of his wish to unite the Mercantile with the Military and Civil, we doubt the practicability of his full success, if the Services look to their own interests and secure by their Patronage and assistance the devotion of a Journal to their own objects and concerns. In Mercantile matters the *Times* is, and must be, without a rival—and why? Because that paper is well and effectively supported by the Mercantile community. Similar support to the *Courier* afforded by the Services, would materially enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, and ensure the consideration of every subject of concernment to every rank and grade—We are assured that many grievances require only to be pointed out to be remedied—whilst many fanciful and imaginary grievances admit of satisfactory explanation.

North Western Intelligence.

DELEI GAZETTE, AUGUST 24.

We are still in the same state of uncertainty as to the advance of General Pollock's force, and our Correspondents seem, as will be seen by the following extracts from the latest letters from Affghanistan, to be in possession of as little information as ourselves, and differ in their opinions as to the probable advance or retreat. The same want of information prevails as to the prospect of the release of the prisoners, but from well-informed sources it is understood, that Ukbar Khan is too exacting in his demands for them to be entertained; and, it is therefore supposed, that nothing finally remains for us but to march forward and take them, but we do not see preparations making for such a course, whilst from a Correspondent at Dhakka it would appear that heavy guns, &c. are already being got out of the way, and are sent on to Peshawur;—and rafts are preparing for the sick: one thing however, is clear, we *cannot* evacuate the country until we have the prisoners, and these are still the point of contention; it is not, however, improbable that Ukbar Khan, when he finds that Kandahar is evacuated, may gather fresh energy, and become still more exacting in his demands. From the retreating force in that quarter we have not a line, and we think it very probable, that for some time we may be without news from them, as it is to be supposed, that every pass will be closely watched by our numerous enemies; that General Nott is to advance up n Ghuzni, deny it as he may, is the received opinion, and if all we hear is true, he will be employed in the Punjaub, ere long, together with the Army of Reserve. Our information is from a very good source, and goes on to say, that Shere Singh is disgusted with the continual turmoil in which he is embroiled, and feeling his incapacity of ruling his turbulent Chieftains has called upon our Government to relieve him of the weight, *is willing to cede his country to us*, and will become a pensioner to the British, we are to keep up an Army of 30,000 regulars in the Punjaub, and the Sikh Army is to be reduced to a like number and to be officered by the Company as "corps of the line" with the due proportion of Generals, Brigadiers &c. &c. May this glorious account not be too good to be true, which, though we have no reason to question the source it emanates from, appears almost too brilliant for our earnest aspirations; this must of course lead to immense promotion and will in the end not only prove a means of saving to the Honorable John, but provide a fund to redeem the fallen state of our Indian finances, as the troops, we are informed, are to be paid out of the revenue of the country. We have even heard the names of some officers mentioned as to be provided for. Capts. Lewes and Tickell are to be commissariat officers with the Army of Reserve and Lieut. Mitford 9th Cavalry, and Captain Younghusband of the 35th L. I. their Assistants. It was said that when Runjeet Sing discovered the immense treasures of Govind Ghur to the wondering eyes of Lord Auckland and his suite, the priests who had ascended to the ramparts poured down imprecations upon our heads prophesying from that day forth the gradual decadence of the empire; is their prophecy about to be fulfilled? how ever let the fortunate army of reserve revel in visions of the riches of Govind Ghur, which have so often presented themselves to the eyes of our armies when called for service, but which, as often, have, like shadows departed to be reserved for our present force. Sincerely do we hope this is the case, it will do much to make up for our present disgrace, but *not all*. Cabul and Ghuzni should again witness our armies, if for no other purpose at least to reclaim our prisoners, and to disable the Affghans from affording any aid to those whom they now hate, but who would be glad to make common cause with enemies against a power, which must reign, as it ever has, paramount in India. We give such letters as we have received from Jelallabad, &c.

Camp Jellalabad, 10th Aug. 1842.

"I have little or nothing to write about that will interest your readers. Since I last addressed you General Sale has written for cavalry, and all the 3d Irregular cavalry have been sent. The troop of Anderson's horse alone remain. We have not yet heard what Sale has done or is doing. Letters were yesterday received by General Pollock from the commander-in-chief and it was given out last evening that orders had arrived for our moving towards Cabul immediately; all were on the tip-toe of expectation this morning for further information, but nothing has yet come out. Our General has been very silent of late, and he appears determined that no one shall know his plans until put into operation. From Cabul, letters have been received within the last two days from Ukbar Khan, he is very anxious to get rid of us, but cannot find out the reason (for we don't give him any) for our remaining here. Capt. Lawrence, the Political, (with a few attendants—Irregulars) made his way to Lookman a few days ago, and, surveyed the Fort of Buddeeabad; report says, that Ukhbar or Mahomed Shah Khan has remonstrated against such a proceeding. They assert, that we have no business to destroy or injure the property of Mahomed Shah Khan, whilst a treaty is going on between them and our General on the part of Government. What this treaty is, no body can find out. We want the prisoners, and it is reported, Ukbbar Khan has promised to give them up, but it appears, that we require something more; we want our guns and other property taken from us, and an indemnification for loss, &c. &c. Ukhbar has got the tables turned upon him, he sought for indemnification in the first instance, and he now finds, that we shall not be satisfied unless we get fully recompensed for our losses. I believe he will be brought to yield to any demand, provided we will only leave Jellalabad.

Dhakka.

"It is *rumoured* that Pollock is to go to Kabul before leaving the country, in obedience to orders received from the Home Government. However, Christie of the Artillery, has passed this on his way to Peshawur with all the captured and superfluous guns, and the heavy ammunition. This does not look much like the intended advance. Brigadier Wild has taken up his head Quarters at Dhakka, at which place are stationed the 30th, 64th and Ferris, Jezailchies; the 6th are I believe to move on to Jellalabad in charge of the treasure for which Eckford's Detachment (6th, 30th and Jezailchies) have already marched. I heard that 2 Regiments had left Jellalabad for the purpose of assisting the 6th in escorting it from Dhakka. Ali Musjid to be garrisoned by a Wing of the 30th. Sale's Brigade is at *Futteeabad*—no more news. Grapes is out and peaches, pears, figs, and melnos is in."

"The 30th N. I. and Brigadier Wild went down to Dakka on the 6th, taking lots of spare stores, Guns &c. from the fort, with them. All the sick, who are not likely to recover in 6 *weeks* have been examined by a Medical Committee and are to be sent immediately to Peshawur, believe on rafts which almost fixes our departure on the 15th September.

"Captains Troup and Lawrence who came in from Ukbar Khan about the Prisoners, returned to Kabul on the 6th; nothing is positively known, but it is expected they will be given up, if not now, when we reach Peshawur."

A Letter from Sukkur dated 15th August says:

"There is now no longer any mystery as to the direction in which General Nott's force is to move, for last night orders were received from him, to detach from this two small parties, with an European officer to each, one to Deyrah Gazee Khan and the other to Deyrah Ismael Khan, for the purpose of collecting supplies at those places for his Army. Letters from Kandahar, say that the General now makes no secret of the route he is to pursue and that he expects to reach Ferozepore by the 15th of November. I have nothing else to communicate. We hear from all quarters that the two places to which the parties I have alluded to are going, are to be occupied by our troops, that the Bengal troops are to occupy Upper Scinde and those of Bombay Lower Scinde.

The two parties are to start in a day or two, or as soon as the "*Planet*" Steamer now here can be got ready for their conveyance, I suspect they will find the navigation somewhat intricate, no Steamer having yet proceeded, that direction."

As the proceedings in the mountainous regions North of our territories, are acquiring encreased importance, in consequence of our relations with the Sikhs and the war in China, we have naturally been anxious to obtain information from that quarter, but have not been so successful as we could have wished. We have, however, ascertained through the kind offices of a friend to whom we are already under obligations, that Captain Cunningham is still in Upper Kenawur near Shealkur, which is on the frontier of Chinese Tartary, that he is watching the proceedings of the contending parties, and of course reporting from time to time the progress of events to his Government. In May last the Chinese expressed their determination to possess themselves of Ladakh, and ordered reinforcements from Yarkund to swell the army brought from Lassa. Their threats alarmed the Sikh leader, who abandoned the city and took up several positions in the neighbourhood, which are reported to have been more than once attacked by the Chinese and Ludakhees, but unsuccesstully. The accounts of these attacks, however, require confirmation. The latest intelligence conveys the impression, that the belligerents are respectively anxious to secure the mediation of the British Government, but with what success we cannot yet determine.

The fruits of the late non-interference order are beginning to exhibit themselves in more places than one. The Thakoor of Cochawn in Jhoudpore, and the Chief of Boodsoo, have commenced hostilities, and their rabble followers have, for the last twelve days, been fighting and plundering; numbers of the turbulent characters who have hitherto been kept in awe by the British Authorities, are flocking to the disturbed quarter from the neighbouring districts of Beekaneer, Jeypoor, Odeypoor, Shekawatee, and Toonrwattee. The petty Sirdars who used chiefly to follow the occupation of plunderers formerly, are once more brushing up their rusty tulwars in order to re-commence operations. A large quantity of grain was carried off a few days inse, on the road between Bhawanee and Jhujjher, by a large body of men who represented themselves as destitute of food, in consequence of the dearth now existing throughout the Western Provinces; immediately round Nusseerabad, the dacoits have become so bold that a regular guard is sent out to protect the washermen and prevent the clothes being carried off by the thieves, who are said to be organized in large gangs, in fact the non interference order should be revoked, if the peace of the country is desired, and the officers holding local charge of the districts, should be empowered to act with promptness and decision with the view to prevent as much as possible such outrages as seem to be so rife at the present time.

LUCKNOW.—"Cholera is raging here, as also at Cawnpoor and causing much alarm. A wing of the 70th now stationed here, has been ordered to take the duties of Futtyghur on the march of the 63d from that station. The latter regiment will, it is said, join the Governor General's camp at Ghurmukteser. Lieutenant S. A. Abbott of the 51st, now in the Survey, has been appointed Magistrate and Post Master of the Governor General's camp."

AGRA.—"The Wing of the 48th now here moves to Etawah to relieve the Wing of the 11th Native Infantry. The 9th is in a very sickly condition and has I hear upwards of 250 men in hospital. The force for Bundelkhund is quietly organizing and will comprise, amongst other Regiments, the 6th Light Cavalry and probably the 11th Native Infantry."

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We are given to understand, that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are proceeding with the *Hindostan*, with their accustomed spirit and energy, and that her state of forwardness is such as to leave little doubt of her starting from Calcutta, by the first of December next.

The intended economy and arrangements leave nothing to be desired, and a passenger, as we are informed, has nothing more to do than to proceed on board as he would proceed into a hotel in London, with his mere personal baggage, all other articles of every description being provided by the vessel.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 18.

A letter, of the 12th instant, from Cawnpore, supplies us with the following intelligence from that station:

"Lord E. is to be here on the 21st, and arrangements are in progress to give him a ball and supper. It is said he will only remain here four days. Government, I conclude, intend to knock down the forts in Bundelkund in the cold weather, as some time ago an order was received here for a siege train to be prepared to be at Jhansi by the 18th of October. I believe, however, only two 18-prs. and 2 8-inch mortars are to go from this to be added to the guns of the Bundelkund legion. Whether any regular troops will be sent, is not known, but it is reported that the cavalry corps from Sultanpore, a native infantry corps from Dinapore, and one from Allahabad, are to be cantoned somewhere near the old station, Keitah."—Ibid, Aug. 20.

It appears that the young man, Jones, who mistrustful of his good fortune, took his own measures to secure a price in the last lottery, has been sentenced to a six months' residence in the House of Correction; and thus has closed one of the pleasantest judicial farces, which have been acted for a long time. Jones made a bungling attempt to cheat the Government, through the medium of the Lottery, but, the drawing of the Lottery being a gambling transaction, the Government could not prosecute Jones, for the offence, which he committed. They were determined, however, to prosecute him for something, for he had touched them in a tender point, and so they cast about for a tangible offence, and, after the Magistrate, who was sorely puzzled to know what to do with the case, had been more than once, on the point of illegally committing the offender, the Company's Standing Counsel, after cudgelling his brains for a short time, suggested the committal of the young man for the grave offence of instigating others to steal a piece of paper, the property of the Lottery Committee value three pice. Mr. Jones is accordingly tried at the Supreme Court, found guilty, and sentenced to six month's imprisonment in the House of Correction—his real offence being, that he attempted to defraud the Lottery—his nominal offence, that he incited a school-boy, or a couple of school-boys, to steal a scrap of paper, value three pice. The Government are truly in a very dignified position. They have prosecuted a man virtually for the commission of an offence which cannot be named in the Supreme Court. In order to punish the offender, they have been compelled to pass over in silence the real offence committed by him, and to employ the ingenuity of their law advisers to discover a crime, which can be named in the indictment. The young man is punished for being accessory to an offence, which he never contemplated; whilst no charge is preferred against the principal, who actually committed that offence! We do not know whether this be law—we suppose it is; but it seems to our common sense notions to involve a very singular paradox. Here is a man found guilty of being accessory to the commission of an offence, which is not proved. We should have thought than until the offence itself were established, the accessory could not be found guilty of aiding, or instigating. But this difficulty, if it be one, is got over, we suppose, by admitting the principal as Queen's evidence—though, if evidence only were wanted, it would have been quite sufficient to have received the testimony of the other boy. The fact is that Jones's offence did not consist in the simple act of stealing, or inciting others to steal, a scrap of paper, but in attempting to defraud the Lottery; and that he was, in reality, whatever may be the phraseology of the law, tried for one offence and punished for another. Moreover, Jones, it is very clear, is the victim of the vices of the Government. Whatever may have been the offence committed by him, Government are, unquestionably, accessories to it. The man, who opens a gambling booth, or starts a thimblerig, is responsible for the mischief it produces; and Government are equally responsible for all the crime and suffering of which their gigantic gambling scheme is the parent. A better commentary on this very disreputable institution, than that furnished by the recent proceedings in the Supreme Court, could scarcely have been supplied. Government have prosecuted a man, for an offence, which they cannot set forth in the indictment—an offence, of which they are themselves the prime cause. The Court cannot recognize the real offence, and so the man is nominally tried for being accessory to another. If this be not discreditable to the Government, we know not what is.—Ibid, August 22.

An advertisement lately appeared in the *Englishman* from the Regi-trar of the Supreme Court respecting the Estate of Mr. George Canham, Indigo Planter in Purneeah. This advertisement, we find, originatee through a mistake, and we have reason to belived that Mr. Canham is alive and well. We think it right to mention this, as inconvenience may arise to more parties than one from a belief in Mr. C.'s death. —Englishman, August 18.

We know pretty well that the Bombay Post Master does *not* know what letters go into the *regular* Calcutta dawk wallets dispatched *after* the Express, but we believe that he, or his assistants, are perfectly cognizant of the contents of the latter budget, for the selection of its contents is left to their discretion. We may as well, therefore, mention that if fewer letters the *Glasgow post mark* on them were dispatched by the Express and their places supplied by letters bearing the *London* and *Liverpool* marks, the great body of mercantile men in Calcutta would be the more thankful, and the commercial interests of the port better served. We have no doubt that the Glasgow letters are valuable enough to the Scotch houses which get them, but we do not see why they are to be served at the expence of the Southrons. Let the Bombay Post Master look to it. Perhaps our Scotch friend of the *Bombay Times* will civilly hint to him that the partiality has attracted attention in this quarter.—Ibid.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, the inhabitants of Pollock street were disturbed by the falling of the upper and lower verandahs, and landing places of a house belonging to one of the Mulicks. A gentleman living opposite being disturbed and hearing screams proceeding from the house, immediately went to the spot accompanied by his bearers and on making their way into the hall succeeded in carrying out a poor man so afflicted with rheumatism as not to be able to move off his bed. The gentleman very kindly took him in and lodged him for the night. We have no doubt that there are many houses in Calcutta which having been damaged by the late gale and hastily repaired will feel the effects of the incessant rain we have had for so long. It would therefore, in our opinion, be advisable for residents to take a look at their roofs and walls now and then, remembering the old adage, that "a stitch in time saves nine." There are many old decayed houses which have long been in a tottering state, that call for the serious attention of the Magistrates.—Ibid.

The gold mohur case, as it is popularly called, has presented us, in all its ramifications, with as pleasant an illustration of the anomalies of British law and the practice of the profession, as an Englishman could desire to see. Some Shroffs, or Bankers, are persuaded out of nealy two lacs of rupees by a Native officer of the Government, upon the pretence that they are to receive an equivalent in gold mohurs from the Treasury. After dancing attendance for some time at the Treasury and the Government House, they learn that the Native officer has made himself scarce and that the Government does not recognise their claim to be reimbursed the money they allege to have been taken from them. They are advised to seek the restitution of their property in the Supreme Court. They do so and obtain verdicts. Hence it is to be presumed that they *had been* swindled, and that the Government Treasury received the proceeds of the fraud. Well, a few weeks elapse, and the Native Officer who was alleged to have received the monies from the Shroffs on false pretences is apprehended and committed for trial. He is tried and—*acquitted!* Consequently he did not rob the Shroffs, and as nobody else is alleged to have done so, they of course have not been robbed at all, and the Government have been condemned to pay back monies which, for all that the proceedings in the Criminal Court established, do not belong to the successful plaintiffs!—So much for the confusion and inconsistency of the "perfection of reason."

On the point of practice we have some still more entertaining anomalies. Messrs. Leith and Morton are employed by the Bankers who state themselves to have been defrauded, to advocate, in the Supreme Court, their claims to a restitution of their property. They demonstrate that one Doyalchund Bysack, the son of the Kuzanchee of the Treasury, received the money of the Bankers, paid it into the Treasury, and engaged to give the bankers its value in gold mohurs; but that instead of doing this he disappeared. As we said above, the Supreme Court condemns Government to a refund on the ground of its responsibility for the acts of its agent, and Messrs. Leith and Morton are glorified exceedingly and deservedly by the happy bankers, and pieces of plate are prepared as extra offerings to their zeal and skill in advocating the cause of justice. By and bye, Monsieur Doyalchund is brought into the Supreme Court upon the criminal side for the delinquency charged against him, and Messrs. Leith and Morton now appear as his defenders and prove his innocence, or prevent the establishment of his guilt, to the wonder and amazement of all who are *not* acquainted with the beauties of our system of jurisprudence, and the particular diversion of those who are!

We should like to see how our professional friends can explain and justify such inconsistencies as we have, we hope without offence, pointed out.—Ibid. Aug. 19.

We observe that a Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, a son of (and we believe heir to) Lord Melville, and an Aide-de-camp to the Queen, has been dismissed from his official employment, deprived of the command of his regiment, and sent on the half pay, for having in some company used grossly improper language when speaking of Her Majesty. Whether our Hare Street contemporary will think *this* method of assailing her more or less "humorous" than that of firing pistols at her, we cannot pretend to say; but though *we* think it equally unmanly and blackguardly, still it can neither endanger her person nor even disturb her mind, for she can only feel the merest contempt for the scurrilizer. This Colonel Dundas is evidently one of those minions of military fortune who by a hop, step, and a jump attain their Lieutenant Colonelcy without any reference to their professional merit; for we find him an Ensign in 1819, and a Lieutenant Colonel just ten years after,—and he had become a *full* Colonel before he had served above twenty-one years. With the penalties inflicted on this officer we have this fault to find, namely, that they are *partially lenient*. For his shameful conduct we perceive not a shadow of excuse, and yet he is permitted to retire on the half pay, whence he may be hereafter brought back to the effective branch, although there is an article of war specifically providing that for the identical offence of which he has been guilty, the punishment, on conviction before a court-martial, is that the offender be *cashiered*. Why was not Colonel Dundas, then, arraigned before the proper tribunal, and subjected to the punishment decreed for his misconduct; or, at the least, why was he not, by the summary process, dismissed wholly from the service? The only solution is to be found in political and family influence, and when it operates in this way, to screen an officer from the fitting penalty for such an offence as this, whether it be a Conservative or a Whig party who practise the gross abuse, it shall have our unmitigated reprobation. We constantly see young, inexperienced, and unbefriended officers cashiered for offences which, though in themselves meriting that severe penalty, yet do not merit it *so much* as this of Colonel Dundas; and yet *him* we find practically, as well as virtually, still worthy to bear a commission, and admitted still to have a claim on his country for the benefit of half pay,—this open and acknowledged vilifier of the Queen, whose especial favor he had received, as well as the honor of serving in her army! It is perfectly disgusting.—Ibid. August 20.

On the question of national *retribution*, with particular reference to what the Affghans have merited at the hands of England for their blood-stained treachery, there has been a great deal of misrepresentation, in the public discussions that late events have given rise to both here and at home, which misrepresentation has proceeded mainly from the ignorance of the parties who have fallen into it, and which ignorance has been owing to a want of discriminating reflection on the true nature of the point discussed,—and the result has been a confounding of national retribution with private revenge, and assertions that the exercise of national power, in one country's punishment of another for grievous breaches of the moral principle on which international law is based, is in violation of the precept which exhorts to individual forgiveness of wrongs done by one party to another in the relations of private life. There cannot be a more fallacious argument than this. It is, in fact, destructive of justice, and the admission of it in practice would be as fatal to national security, as would to the peace and safety of a community the abolition of all penal laws, because only benefits should be returned for injuries. They who take up the cause of that pseudo humanity which preaches the passive endurance, by a nation, of a great wrong done to it, very disingenuously impute to the other side a theory which considers the slaughter of women and children, or an innocent peasantry, as the kind of revenge which it is proper for the injured nation to take; but for our own parts, who are, in the present case, uncompromising retributionists, we advocate no such barbarity, though we cannot expect that any species of warfare can be carried on in which peaceful and innocent persons shall not fall victims. Not *therefore*, however, is the passive endurance we have alluded to, to be practised; for still innocent persons would be made to suffer. It is to be deplored that the state of the world should render bloodshed an unavoidable evil, but to argue that punishment should not be inflicted on such a criminal as Akbar Khan, because in the course of the measures necessary to bring about the condign infliction, suffering and death must fall on some parties who had no hand in his atrocities, is just to argue in favor of barbarous treachery, and to plead for impunity to the bloodiest guilt, for fear that an unoffending person should suffer in the effort to redress it,—a doctrine totally subversive of public law and public security. What is the retribution we speak of, and which we are discussing in its proper and legitimate sense? What but the execution of strict public justice, untinctured with the principle which too often actuates to private revenge? Banish retribution altogether!—Then must we banish *justice* altogether, and doom the globe we inhabit to be the seat of another Pandemonium! Banish retribution altogether!—Then must Judges, Magistrates, Governors, and Kings wholly disappear, and all things be permitted to return under the sway of that "Anarch old," who gloried in proclaiming that "havoc, and spoil, and ruin, were his gain!"—A wise and good man cannot, either as a private individual or as a public ruler, *directly* and *primarily* will, or desire, or provoke the *occasion* of exercising retributive justice, that is, of inflicting deserved punishment. To manifest any *such* will, or desire, or provocation, would be sheer wickedness or wanton cruelty. But if, in the course of events, an occasion or necessity should arise, wholly undersigned, and therefore wholly unforeseen, is justice to be condemned as unjust in dealing out the merited recompense?—Is justice to be maligned as cruel and revengeful, in promoting one of the wisest and best of ends—the discountenancing and preventing of public wrong, the cherishing and encouraging of public right, and the securing the authority of public law, and the maintenance of public order, harmony, and peace? The *London Record*, the popular and influential organ of the Evangelical Body in the Church of England, seems to us to mark out and define, with brevity and precision, the application of the *principal* of *justice* to the troubled and complicated affairs of Affghanistan. The *Record* is pre-eminently a Christian Journal. It is noted for bringing the great principles of Christianity to bear on all the public questions of the day. Its remarks, therefore, on a subject like the present, may be regarded as the result of calm, impartial, disinterested, Christian reflection. In its issue of the 5th May last, there is an editorial article, on the subject of the Cabool Disasters, in which the Editor briefly but clearly propounds his own views of the whole Affghanistan policy—past, present, and future; and his inclining to the opinion that the *first* invasion of the Affghan territory was *not* justifiable, only renders his observations regarding the *subsequent* line of procedure which *justice* might demand, in consequence of the violation of the faith of treaties and the laws of humanity, the more pertinent and valuable. Therefore as a fitting conclusion to this exposition of our own sentiments on so important a question as that which we have imperfectly discussed, we here insert a leader which we met with recently in that ably conducted Journal, in a number dated the 5th of May, and which leader, in a forcible and temperate discussion of that branch of the subject, sets forth what we consider irrefragable principles of national action under such circumstances as are now existent. We need hardly warn our own readers that we dissent from as much of the article as maintains the injustice of Lord Auckland's original policy. It is merely the arguments on retribution and private revenge that have our full concurrence, though we have deemed it due to our London contemporary to give his leader in an unmutilated form, and accordingly here it is:—

"The arrival of another mail from India, while it remove some of the exaggerations built upon disaster in Cabool, does not by any means withdraw all grounds of anxiety for our brave troops at Jellalabad, Candahar, and Ghuznee. Still less does it furnish any intelligence as to the policy likely to be pursued by the new Governor acting under the instructions of those whom Providence has now placed at the head of the British empire.

Some surprise has been expressed, that at the late dinner given by the East India Company to the Marquis of Tweedmouth and Sir George Arthur, no intimation was given either by Sir Robert Peel or the Duke of Wellington as to the views of Government on this subject. But both the Duke and the Premier are too wise to disclose State secrets to a convivial audience, although a certain meaning is undoubtedly involved in the following cautious declaration of Sir Robert Peel:—s

"It is impossible," he said, "not to wait with interest at least for the full explanation and development of those events in India, of which, hitherto, we have received but partial and imperfect accounts; but though we cannot divest ourselves of feeling that deep interest, there is no occasion for apprehension or distrust—there is no occasion for any other feelings but those which are most becoming to an English man—the firm determination to repair any disaster we may have met with, and to overcome every difficulty with which we may be encompassed in the administration of affairs in India."

The fact that the Premier is at a loss for explanation, and waits for the development of the events passing in India, affords strong presumptive evidence that at present, at all events, he is by no means satisfied as to the necessity or wisdom of those plans which have involved our Eastern empire in such a maze of difficulty, and occasioned such a lamentable destruction of our brave soldiers. But above all, we rejoice that while a firm determination is expressed to repair any losses we have sustained—a determination, we trust, founded on a reliance on Providence—the speakers abstained from all vain glorious mention of conquest or triumph, and from all unchristian and unbecoming threats of retaliation or vengeance.

We have all along expressed the opinion that a difference is to be made between the duty of an individual and of a State. Both are indeed bound to act upon the same unbending principles of Christianity, but their situations are different, and so also are their duties. If an individual had none but himself to consider; if he owed no duty to society at large, he would be bound by the laws of Christ to forgive and leave unmolested the robber of his property or the murderer of his family. But his relation to society forbids, even in an individual, such an exhibition of forgiveness as would leave the criminal at large and unpunished; while he pities and prays for the wrong doer, love for his neighbours, the obligations due to his country, require that justice should take its course. So in regard to a State. While vengeance is to be renounced as unchristian, the State is not to "bear the sword in vain." It must not, by pusillanimous conduct, betray the high interests intrusted to its keeping, nor must it suffer the faith of treaties, are the lawsof humanity to be trodden under foot. War is sometimes justifiable as an act of self-defence, and sometimes, although less frequently, it may be necessary as an act of retribution; but the State is not only a party to a quarrel, but is a judge invested with the delegated authority of heaven and empowered to inflict punishment on the violation of justice.

But keeping in view these principles—principles sanctioned alike by the precept and example of holy writ—and rejecting as we do the visionary, short-sighted, and unscriptural notions taught by Quakers and Peace Societies, we again express our satisfaction at the moderation with which Sir Robert Peel spoke in reference to our reverses in Cabul. It is the duty of England to arouse her energies to meet the crisis which has occurred. The rescue of our brave and faithful troops; the preservation of our allies, exposed to destruction if we desert them: the atrocities perpetrated at Cabul, and the terrible massacre in the mountain passes; all justify and demand a recurrence to war. Even granting that we were originally the aggressors—granting that an invasion was unjust—these considerations will not cancel the duty which belongs to the magistrate to vindicate the faith of treaties, and punish those who have so basely violated the laws of God and man.

But while drawing the sword in the name of the Lord of Hosts, it becomes this nation to consider well how far its first invasion of Affghanistan was or was not justifiable. All that we have read, all that we have heard from the most intelligent observers of Eastern affairs, tends to the conclusion that the war was not justifiable; and if this be the case, how much ought it to soften all our feeling of indignation against the blood-stained Affghans! We are not, as we have said, to forget our duty to our allies, our subjects, or ourselves; we are not to forget our garrisons at Candahar, Ghuznee, and Jellalabad, surrounded by the same merciless enemy that perpetrated the recent massacre at Cabul; we are not to forget the prisoners in the hands of the enemy; but the recollection that we were the aggressors, the thought that the Affghans are struggling for their independence, unbalanced desire of vengeance.

We believe the war was begun in ignorance of the state of habits of the country. Dost Mohammed was treated as an independent potentat, and was required to grant terms which it was not in his power to concede. It was supposed he was the despotic ruler of the Dooranee Empire, whereas that empire is composed of numerous mountain chieftains, as independent as our own ancient Barons, and more powerful. Runjeet Singh had carried on his conquests to the entrance of the Khyber Pass, and the warlike clans who inhabit that mountainous district, made frequent forays into the territories of a Prince whose religion they hated and whose encroachments they dreaded. Dost Mohammed was desired to put a stop to these disorders; he pleaded his utter inability, and declared the very attempt would endanger his throne. England persisted; Dost Mohammed threw himself on the protection of Russia; hence the apology for a war of which at the very beginning, it may be remembered, that we reported a saying of the Duke of Wellington, "that we had plunged into a contest the issue or results of which no mortal could foretel."—*Ibid.*

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 4th instant, announces the death of the Editor, and furnishes the following Shipping news:

"The barque "Mexborough," Bridgman, which left this port with a cargo for London on the 24 ultimo, returned on Saturday last, in a leaky state, having proceeded as far as the Carrimata Passage.—Ibid, August 22.

We observe that the *Hindoostan* Steamer is advertised in the *Monthly Times* to leave England on the 24th of September. This is two days earlier than the date given in the papers, previously received:—but it is a small matter compared with what follows in the advertisement:—

"She will leave Calcutta for Suez about the middle of December!"

Thus it is computed she will be but two months on her voyage out, steaming, of course, all the way, at an excellent pace,—and require but a fortnight to clear out, and receive a new crowd of passengers.

No one will rejoice more than ourselves at such go-ahead movements, but we are certain that they will not be accompanied. If she is here by the end of December, and can get away by the close of January she will have done enough, at the commencement, to satisfy public expectation. We observe that Mr. J. H. Crawford, of the Bengal Civil Service, has taken his passage on the *Hindostan*, as have several officers of the Madras and Bombay services.—Ibid.

Very many of our readers will share in the regret with which we draw attention to the advertisement announcing that Messrs. Fergusson, Brothers and Co. have suspended payment. The calamity has some time been expected, and will not therefore take people by surprise; but no one who has had transactions with the house and opportunities of appreciating the liberal and gentlemanlike conduct of the partners, will the less lament the occurrence. To some of the members of the firm the failure must be looked upon as particularly disastrous. Two or three of them left lucrative employments to become partners and took their whole private fortune with them into the house. Let us hope that better days are in store for them.

A meeting of creditors is called for tomorrow.—Ibid

MADRAS.

We regret to announce the death, on the 13th instant, of Lieut. R. ADAMSON of the 35th Regt. N. I. on route to join his corps at Hurrylur. This casualty promotes Ensign COODE.—*Athenæum, August* 25.

CORONER'S INQUEST, Tuesday, August 23.—An Inquest was held this evening in Her Majesty's Grand Jail on the body of a native man named *Camatchee Butten*. It appeared from the evidence, that deceased had been a prisoner in H. M. Jail for the last month, during which time he seemed to be labouring under grief of mind. This morning about *six* o'clock, he was taken out with five other prisoners to walk in the Court yard of the prison. About *seven*, he requested the peon in charge to permit him to retire, which was allowed as usual. Near the place of resort there is a large well which has a cover, with a lock to it. The well is daily unlocked at *six* in the morning, and locked again at *six* in the evening. The well is open for the purpose of accommodating the prisoners with water to wash &c. and consequently the prisoners had free access to it. Sometime after the prisoner retired, a peon went to the spot, when he saw one end of a rope attached to the cover of the well, and on looking in, discovered the other end tied to the leg of deceased, who was in a headlong posture in the well. An alarm was immediately given, when several peons went to the spot and had the body taken out. Every means to restore animation was resorted to by Mr. Apothecary Matthews, but to no effect. The evidence was briefly summed up by the Coroner, and after a little consideration, the jury returned a verdict of *Felo de se by drowning.*—*Ibid.*

JAULNAH, *August* 14.—An extraordinary accident occurred at Paungree, *eight* miles off, on the 5th instant A Bringarry herdsman, driving out cattle, threw a stone at a lazy cow, missed it, and hit a Cheetah lying asleep and a bush, which he did not see. The animal upon this, attacked and wounded him so severely about the neck, that he died the next day.—*Ibid.*

MASULIPATAM, *Aug.* 19—The Shikar party came off early this month, and a right pleasant and merry jaunt it was; nothing wanting except more game. The larger animals have deserted this spot since the drought in 1833, I think. Of the smaller kind, peafowl, hares, and partridges were brought to pot, and the fun in the mess tent each night grew fast and furious. Many a spicy tale (as well as brew) and racy anecdote were discussed. On the second day, when beating for hog, a wolf took over the maidân, and after a severe chase, was wounded, and a spear head left in his *carcase*. He contrived to reach a thick jungle, although followed hard and close by three gallant spearmen. Every body was pleased and happy, thanks to our worthy hosts; and may we soon have such another dish of fun.—*Ibid.*

SECUNDERABAD, *August* 20.—The weather here has last taken a favorable turn. It has been raining more or less for the last three days, both night and day, which will, I hope, contribute to the growth of the grain that has been sown, and avert the scarcity that had been apprehended. The grain merchants,

perceiving that the monsoon had failed, determined to make the most of it, and consequently took it into their heads, to raise the price of grain, (the prices of other articles of consumption were being raised in a similar ratio,) but to their astonishment, our worthy and indefatigable Superintendent of Police, when made acquainted with the honesty of the gents, summoned them to the Police Office, placed them for a short time in durance vile, and before liberating them, made them pay a fine for their audacity. This lesson of muleting them, though not palatable will deter these and similar rogues for the future, from using their own discretion in raising the pricer of articles in the bazar.

I am credibly informed by an eye witness, that a female buffalo which died the other day, on being dissected by some chucklers to whom the animal had been given to make a meal of, took from its womb, a calf with double the natural complement of members to its body, *viz. two* heads, *two* tails, *six* legs, *four* ears, *four* eyes, &c. &c. The form and appearance of the monster were like two animals joined together by the body. This I am told is a fact, and no mistake. This wonderful freak of nature is now in the possession of a medical man, who purposes to have it stuffed and kept as a curiosity.—*Ibid, August* 27

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.--A letter has been received from Colonel Morison, of the Cavalry, by the last Mail, announcing his intention of retiring from the Service. This we have from a Field officer of Cavalry, who says it may be depended on; and at any rate the late accession to the Colonel's fortune, in the shape of the large prize in the Lottery, will probably not weaken his inclinations for England.

The July Overland has to hand learn, brought out a letter from Colonel Trewman, lately Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, stating that the Batta question was to be brought on at the India House in a few days after the date of his letter; and it is further reported at Nagpore that others of very late date had been received, mentioning that the question had been brought on, and a decision given in its favor, but too late to have the official orders sent out by the last Mail.—United Service Gazette, Aug. 26.

MR. BARROW.—We regret to announce the decease on Wednesday evening of Joseph Barrow Esq., Senior partner of the firm of Barrow and Co.—Ibd.

LIEUTENANT GIFFORD GLASCOTT.—It is with concern we record the death of an old and valued friend, Lieutenant Gifford Glascott of the 40th Native Infantry, and Assistant Surveyor General in the Northern Division—Ibid.

MILITARY EXECUTION.—In our last we noticed the execution at Kamptee on the 13th instant of Gunner Barrett, of the Artillery, for the murder of a comrade, and are now enabled to give the following additional particulars from the letter of a Correspondent at that station:—

"The Force paraded this morning in Drill costume to witness the execution of the unfortunate Gunner Barrett. It was an awful spectacle and well calculated to impress the spectators with a wholesome horror of the fate which awaits the murderer. The wretched man was by all accounts quite callous to his fate and he marched up to the gallows as unconcernedly as if he had been going to a parade and even mounted the fatal cart unaided. Our worthy Clergyman attended the prisoner, but alas! it seemed of no avail, for he soon left, having no doubt failed in obtaining a hearing. The man died as he had lived, hardened and impenitent—yesterday evening the Rev. Mr. Whitehead went to the prisoner and stated his intention of sitting up all night with him, anxious to afford him all the consolation he could, during the few remaining hours that Barrett had to live. What must have been his astonishment and dismay when the prisoner thus addressed him "sit up with me all night! and how am I to get my sleep?" This is a fact and the Clergyman was at last obliged to leave him—Barrett I am told confessed to the murder of a young woman in Dublin, to whom he was betrothed, and also to the participation in or connivance at the murder of a man, who was a fellow workman (he was a brass founder by trade) and who had been the cause of his losing his employment. He denied tho' to the last all knowledge of Hunt's murder, tho' the fact was so clearly brought home to him—I believe that he used to eat a large quantity of opium."—Ibid.

The Presidency was enlivened on Thursday last by a display of pageantry of rare occurrence, and from its strictly Oriental character of unusual interest, the Nawab of the Carnatic, a name not unknown to history, being on that day installed on the Musnud. Every preparation which could give *eclat* to the ceremony had been duly arranged beforehand both by the Government authorities and those of Chepauk Palace; the Union Jack early floated on the Flag staff; a small detachment of Artillerymen took their station at the Saluting Battery, from which sentries to the palace were posted at short intervals with flags ready to give the signal for the salute. The great preparations were however on the road from Government House to Chepauk, in which H. M. 57th Regiment, a detachment of Artillery and the Native Corps at the Presidency, formed a line for the procession of the Governor and his suite. The Mount Road was thronged at an early hour by a vast concourse of the native population, the crowd converging towards the Palace and increasing in density as it approached it—of this crowd the Musselmans formed of course no inconsiderable proportion, though every caste of Hindoo, from the Brahmin to the Soodra were assembled. Through the centre of this mass of Native spectators, flowed a long continuous stream of carriages filled with the principal European residents at the Presidency who had been invited to attend the ceremony. At half past seven the crowd was so dense that many carriages were unable to proceed, and many of the company on arriving as near the Palace as they could, were glad to complete their journey on foot. At eight the Governor, Commander in Chief, Members of Council, Judges of the Supreme Court with the various heads of Departments having arrived. His Highness the young Nawab was conducted to the Musnud by Lord ELPHINSTONE, who was supported on his left by the Naib-i-Mooktar, the late Regent. The installation was promptly announced to the multitude outside by a salute from the battery, and an incessant fire of musketry. The presentation of the *nuzzers* followed the ceremony of Installation, and occupied about half an hour, during which the same *feu de joie* was continued. The ceremony was performed in a spacious hall decorated with full length portraits of the present Nawab, his uncle and grandfather, and one, if we mistake not, of George the Third. The quadrangle outside presented a very pleasing and animated appearance; the ground was kept by the Body Guard, fine, well appointed men whose swarthy countenances and martial bearing were quite in character with the scene. The Nawab's elephants, twelve in number and gaily caparisoned, several mounted with different coloured howdahs, formed no inconsiderable feature in the scene.

At half past eight, the ceremony being ended, His Highness conducted the Governor to the inner Palace, where a collation was prepared for nearly two hundred persons. This entertainment, in fact an European breakfast, was laid out in three long adjoining apartments, separated merely by pillars, supplementary tables being spread in a long verandah at one end of them. The entertainment was choice and plentiful and laid out in excellent style. The Governor's Band, in the performance, of which a marked improvement has taken place within the last few months, under its talented German Master, was in attendance during the breakfast. His Lordship took his departure about half past nine, soon after which the company left the Palace, and those proceedings of the day in which the European population of the Presidency took part, terminated.

The style and peculiar features of the ceremony blending as they do with important and not far remote historical associations, possessed to our mind much interest; and as regards the arrangements both in the interior of the Palace and without, much praise is due, the affair being unmarred by any *contre temps*; while we did not see or hear of a single accident or case of disorder, notwithstanding the immense assemblage of various creeds and colours whom the spectacle had brought together. Some little inconvenience was experienced from the density of the crowd, which however could not have been avoided without harsh measures unsuited to the occasion, while the crowd itself formed a picturesque adjunct to the Military and Oriental display. Among the company we observed Mr. F. C. Lewis whose fine picture of the Hyderabad Nautch, we had occasion to notice some months ago. We have been pleased to learn that this gentleman has been commissioned by the Nawab to perpetuate on a splendid scale, the present auspicious event; the idea is creditable to His Highness' taste and his selection is peculiarly fortunate as we feel assured that in Mr. Lewis's hands, the Installation scene will produce a fine picture. The, event is of a character well suited for being thus commemorated, and as we conclude it will embrace portraits of all the Official personages and heads of Departments present, the picture must prove interesting both to the lovers of the arts generally (no subject of the kind having, that we remember, before been painted) and to the Madras public in particular, embracing as it will, all the principal characters of the Presidency society of the present day.—Spectator Aug. 27.

MAURITIUS.

From the Englishman, August 19.

Files of Mauritius papers to the 16th of July reached us this morning. They announce the arrival of the *Emerald Isle*, the *Frances*, the *Norfolk*, and the French bark *Pilote*, all from this port. The *Pilote* had put into stop a leak, and the *Frances* to refit.

The *Cernéen* mentions the death of a Mr. Lorquet, man of superior literary attainments, who had resided forty years on the island. The report of the state of the markets is of later date than the 5th July, in which no mention is made of Indian produce. The Editor however, devotes an article to the scarcity of cocoanut oil, the price of which has risen enormously. Our Bengal merchants are encouraged to export the article. We subjoin a paragraph on the subject of the Mauritius Banks, and have appended to them the official report of the operations at Port Nattal against Emigrants, which has not yet appeared in a Calcutta newspaper:—

(*From the Cerneen, July* 14.)

We are happy in being able to announce to our readers, that the Government has given a favorable reply to the last application made to it by the Directors of our two local Banks, and that certain measures which have been suggested by some of the principal members of our commercial community to remedy, and, as far as it may be possible, to prevent a recurrence of, the evils from which the Colony has for some time past been suffering, are likely within a few days to be adopted. Among those measures there is one which we unreservedly approve, and that is, a determination on the part of both Banks henceforth to refuse assistance in any shape to such persons as may make a practice of speculating in the coins which are current in the Colony.

When the arrangements now in progress shall have been finally concluded, we will make a point of communicating them to our readers; and will take at the same time, an opportunity of suggesting such means as, in conjunction with those we have alluded to, may preclude the possibility of our being placed again in such a financial crisis as that from which we are now fortunately on the eve of emerging.

(*From the Cerneen, July* 13.)

The *Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette* of the 17th ultimo, which has been obligingly forwarded to us, contains the following official despatch from Captain Smith, the commander of the Expedition to Port Natal, (detailing his proceedings up to the 25th of May) to Colonel Hare, the Lieutenant Governor of the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony, which, as it may prove interesting to some of our readers, we are induced to insert at length:

THE EXPEDITION TO PORT NATAL.

Port Natal, *May 25th*, 1842.

Sir,—It is with feelings of deep regret. I have the honour to communicate to you the disastrous result of an attack made by the force under my command on the Emigrant Farmers, congregated at the Congella Camp at this place.

In my last Despatch I detailed the various steps taken by the Farmers to annoy the Troops, and my determination to abstain, if possible, from hostilities, if it could be done without detriment to the honor of the service, in the vain hope of conciliating these misguided people, and smoothing the way to a quiet settlement of their large disturbed position as regards the Government of the Cape. But the receipt of an insolent letter, demanding that the force I commanded should instantly quit Natal, followed up by the removal, by armed men, of a quantity of Cattle belonging to the Troops, rendered it absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken in order to prevent a repetition of such outrage.

I therefore determined, after mature consideration, to march a force and attack their Camp at the Congella, (a place about 3 miles from our position, where they have been for some time collecting,) and set apart the night of the 23d instant to effect that object. As the road leading to the Congella from the post the Troops now occupy, lies for the most part through thick bush, I thought it best to cross the stands at low water, as by this means I could avoid annoyance from the Farmers until within a short distance of their station Fitting a howitzer, therefore, into a boat, under the superintendence of Lieut. Wyatt, of the Royal Artillery, and leaving it under charge of a serjeant of the same corps, I gave him directions to drop down the Channel to within 500 yards of Congella, and await the Troops, in order that they might form under cover of its fire, aided by that of two six-pounders, which accompanied the force I took with me. This consisted of one Subaltern, and 17 Privates Royal Artillery, one Subaltern and 7 Privates Royal Sappers, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, and 5 Serjeants, and 100 Rank and File, 27th Regiment, and 2 Mounted Orderlies of the Cape Rifles.

Having previously sent a pitguet out to feel the skirts of the wood in front of our position, in order to prevent our movements being discovered, I put the whole party in motion at 11 p. m. (it being a bright moonlight) and arrived without molestation within nearly 800 yards of the place I proposed to attack. To my great mortification I found that the boat had not dropped down the channel according to my instructions; but, as I considered it imprudent to await the chance of her arrival, I was forced to make the attack without the valuable assistance, a discharge of shells and shot from the howitzer would have afforded me. Giving the order to advance, therefore, the Troops had just moved to where the termination of a range of mangrove bush opened to level space in front of the Congella, when a heavy and well directed fire from the bush was poured on them, upon which they immediately formed, and commenced a fire in return, while the two six-pounders were loading. Unfortunately, one of the draught oxen being shot, caused some interruption; but this being soon got over, a destructive fire from the guns silenced for a while our opponents; but several more of the oxen becoming wounded, and escaping out of their trektouw, rushed among the Troops, upsetting the limbers, which caused much delay in re-loading and some confusion in the ranks. This circumstance, added to the partial, and at length total silence of the guns, being taken advantage of by the Boers, they again opened a heavy fire (their long pieces carrying much farther than an ordinary musket,) a severe loss resulting to the Troops in consequence. Finding, therefore, I was not likely to accomplish the purpose for which I had put the detachment in motion, and that the men were falling fast, I thought it expedient to retire, effecting this object after some delay, the partial rising of the tide rendering the road difficult. The troops, however, reached the camp about two o'clock in tolerable order, leaving behind them, I regret to say, the guns, which the death of the oxen rendered it impossible to remove.

Thinking it probable this partial success of the farmers might induce them to make an immediate attack on the Camp, I made such preparation as I thought necessary and found my suspicions realized shortly afterwards, a large body of them opening a heavy fire on three sides of it. This was met by a spirited resistance on our part, but they did not finally retire until about an hour before day-break.

Such, I regret to inform you, has been the result of this attack, and the consequent loss has been severe, the total in both skirmishes being as detailed in the Return enclosed. One great cause of failure I attribute to the mismanagement of the boat, in which I had placed the howitzer, with the shells of which I had hoped the farmers might have been thrown into confusion, but she dropped down too late to be of any use, and even then took up a position too distant for her fire to produce much effect.

Among the many matters connected with the subject of this report, and awakening the deepest regret, is the death of Lieut. Wyatt, of the Royal Artillery, who, for the two previous days, had exerted himself much in making the necessary arrangements. He was killed early in the action. Of the zealous services of Captain Lonsdale and Lieut. Tunnard, of the 27th Regt. I was also deprived, both these officers being severely wounded. In fact, under the trying circumstances in with the detachment was placed, I have only to regret, that which such willingness to perform the duty assigned them, the result should have been so unfortunate.

The loss on the part of the Boers it is difficult to estimate, but I am told it has been severe. The whole of this day they have made no movement, but I have to give them the credit of treating such of the wounded as fell into their hands with great humanity. These, with the bodies of those who fell they sent to the Camp, in the course of this afternoon, and to-morrow the sad duty of interring our departed comrades will take place.

What steps the Farmers may subsequently take, I cannot at this moment surmise with any degree of certainty, though I think it probable they will again demand that I shall quit the Territory they call their own within a specific time. I shall of course do what I can to maintain myself in my present position; but considering the number of the disaffected, and the means they possess of molesting the troops, I beg to urge the necessity of a speedy reinforcement, as I scarcely consider the Troops at present stationed here sufficient for the performance of the duty to which they have been assigned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) J. C. SMITH,
Captain 27th Regt., Commanding.

His honor Col. HARE, C. B. and K. H.,
Lieut. Governor, etc. etc.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE LETTER-BAG.

The package of letters was a large one, of all sizes; from all quarters they came: some from home; some from my brother officers of the Guards; some from the Castle; and even one from O'Grady.

The first I opened was a short note from Horton, the private secretary to the viceroy: this informed me that Major Mahon had written a statement to the duke of all the circumstances attending my duel; and that his grace had not only expressed himself highly satisfied with my conduct, but had ordered a very polite reply to be addressed to the major, thanking him for his great kindness, and saying with what pleasure he found that a member of his staff had fallen into such good hands.

"His grace desires me to add," continued the writer, "that you need only consult your own health and convenience with respect to your return to duty; and, in fact, your leave of absence is perfectly discretionary."

My mind relieved of a weighty load by the contents of this letter, I recovered my strength already so far that I sat up in bed to peruse the others. My next was from my father; it ran thus:—

"DEAR JACK—

"Your friend Major Mahon, to whom I write by this post, will deliver this letter to you when he deems fit. He has been most good natured in conveying to me a narrative of your late doings; and I cannot express how grateful we all are to him for the truly friendly part he has taken towards you. After the strictest scrutiny, for I confess to you I feared lest the major's might be too partial an account, I rejoice to say that your conduct meets with my entire approbation. An older and a wiser head might, it is possible, have avoided some of the difficulties you have met with; but this I will add, that once in trouble, no one could have shown better temper, nor a more befitting spirit than you did. While I say this, my dear Jack, understand me clearly, that I speak of you as a young inexperienced man, thrown, at his very outset of life, not only among strangers, but in a country where, as I remarked to you at first, every thing was different from those in your own. You have now shown yourself equal to any circumstances in which you may be placed; I therefore not only expect that you will meet with fewer embarrassments in future, but that, should they arise, I shall have the satisfaction of finding your character and your habits will be as much your safeguard against insult, as your readiness to resent any, will be sure and certain.

"I have seen the duke several times, and he expresses himself as much pleased with you. From what he mentions, I can collect that you are well satisfied with Ireland, and therefore I do not wish to remove you from it. At the same time, bear in mind, that by active service alone can you ever attain to, or merit, rank in the army; and that hitherto you have only been a soldier by name."

After some further words of advice respecting the future, and some few details of family matters, he concluded by entrusting to my mother the mention of what she herself professed to think lay more in her peculiar province.

As usual, her letter opened with some meteorological observations upon the climate of England for the preceding six weeks; then followed a journal of her own health, whose increasing delicacy, and the imperative necessity of being near Doctor Y——, rendered a journey to Ireland too dangerous to think of.

"Yes, my dearest boy," wrote she, "nothing but this would keep me from you a moment; however, I am much relieved at learning that you are now rapidly recovering and hope soon to hear of your return to Dublin. It is a very dreadful thing to think of, but perhaps, upon the whole, it is better that you did kill this Mr. Burke. De Grammont tells me that a *mauvaise tête* like that must be shot sooner or later. It makes me nervous to dwell on this odious topic, so that I shall pass on to something else. The horrid little man that brought your letters, and who calls himself a servant of Captain O'Grady, insisted on seeing me yesterday; I never was more shocked in my life. From what he says, I gather that he may be looked on as rather a favourable specimen of the natives: they must, indeed, be a very frightful people; and although he assured me he would do me no injury, I made Thomas stay in the room the entire time, and told Chubbs to give the alarm to the police if he heard the slightest noise: the creature, however, did nothing, and I have quite recovered from my fear already. What a picture my dear boy, did he present to me of your conduct and habits. Your intimacy with that odious family I mentioned in my last, seems the root of all your misfortunes. Why will such people thrust themselves forward? What do they mean by inviting you to their frightful parties? Have they not their own peculiar horrors? not but I must confess that they are more excusable than you; and I cannot conceive how you could so soon have forgotten the lessons instilled into you from your earliest years. As your poor dear grandfather, the admiral, used to say, a vulgar acquaintance is a shifting sand; you can never tell where you won't meet it; always at the most inopportune moment; and then, if you remark, your underbred people are never content with a quiet recognition, but they must always indulge in a detestable cordiality there is no escaping from. Oh, John, John, when at ten years of age, you made the banker's son at Northampton hold your stirrup as you mounted your pony, I never thought I should have this reproach to make you. The little fiend who calls himself Corny something, also mentions your continued familiarity with the young woman I spoke of before; what her intentions are, is perfectly clear, and should she accomplish her object, your position in society and future fortune, might possibly procure her large damages; but pause, my dear boy, before you go any further. I do not speak of the moral features of the case, for you are of an age to judge of them yourself; but think, I beseech you, of the difficulties it will throw around your path in life, and the obstacles it will oppose to your success. There is poor Lord Henry Effingham, and since that foolish business with the clergyman's wife or daughter, where somebody went mad, and some one else drowned or shot himself, they have never given him any appointment whatever. The world is a frightful and unforgiving thing, as poor Lord Henry knows, therefore beware!

"The more I think of it, the more strongly do I feel the force of my first impressions respecting England; and were it not that we so constantly hear of battles and bloodshed in the Peninsula, I should even prefer your being there. There would seem to be an unhappy destiny over every thing belonging to me: my poor dear father, the admiral, had a life of hardship, almost unrewarded; for eleven years he commanded a guard-ship in the Nore; many a night have I seen him when I was a litle girl, come home dripping with wet, and perfectly insensible, from the stimulants he was obliged to resort to, and be carried in that state to his bed and after all this, he didn't get his blue ribbon till he was near sixty.

"De Vere is constantly with us, and is, I remark, attentive to your cousin Julia: this is not of so much consequence, as I hear that her Chancery suit is taking an unhappy turn; should it be otherwise, your interests will, of course, be looked to. De Vere is most amusing, and has a great deal of wit; but for him and the count we should be quite dreary, as the season is over, and we can't leave town for at least three weeks." The epistle concluded with a general summing up of its contents, and an affectionate entreaty to bear in mind her caution regarding the Rooneys. "Once more my dear boy, remember that vulgar people are a part of our trials in this life; as that delightful man, the Dean of St. George's, says, they are snares for our feet; and their subservient admiration of us is a dangerous and a subtle temptation. Read this letter again, and believe me, my dearest John,

"Your affectionate and unhappy mother,
CHARLOTTE HINTON."

I shall not perform so undutiful a task as to play the critic on my excellent mother's letter; there were it is true, many new views in life presented to me by its perusal, and I should feel sadly puzzled, were I to say at which I was more amused or shocked, at the strictness of her manners, or the laxity of her morals; but I confess, that the part which most outraged me of all, was the eulogy on Lord Dudley de Vere's conversational gifts; but a few short months before, and it is possible I should not only have credited, but concurred in the opinion, brief, however, as had been the interval, it had shown me much of life; it had brought me into acquaintance, and even intimacy, with some of the brightest spirits of the day; it had taught me to discriminate between the unmeaning jargon of conventional gossip, and the charm of a society where force of reasoning, warmth of eloquence, and brilliancy of wit contested for the palm. It had made me feel that the intellectual gift reserved in other countries for the personal advancement of their owner, by their public and ostentatious display, can be made the ornament and the delight of the convivial board, the elegant accompaniment to the hours of happy intercourse, and the strongest bond of social union.

So gradually had this change of opinion crept over me I did not recognise in myself the conversion, and, indeed, had it not been for my mother's observations on Lord Dudley, I could not have credited how far my convictions had gone round. I could now understand the measurement by which Irishmen were estimated in the London world. I could see that if such a character as De Vere had a reputation for ability, how totally impossible it was for those who appreciated him to prize the great and varied gifts of such men as Grattan and Curran, and many more.

Lost in such thoughts, I forgot for some moments that O'Grady's letter lay open before me. It was dated Chatham, and written the night before he sailed The first few lines showed me that he knew nothing of my duel, having only received my own letter with an account of the steeple-chase. He wrote in high spirits. The commander-in-chief had been most kind to him, appointing him to a vacant majority, not, as he anticipated, in the 41st, but in the 9th Light Dragoons.

"I am anxiously looking out for Corny," said he, "and a great letter-bag from Ireland, the only bit of news from which, except your own, is, that the Rooneys have gone into deep mourning, themselves and their whole house. Various rumours are afloat as to whether any money speculations of Paul's may have suggested the propriety of retrenchment, or whether there may not have been a death in the royal family of O'Toole. Look to this for me, Hinton; for even in Canada I shall preserve the memory of that capital house, its excellent *cuisine*, its charming hostess. Cultivate them, my dear Jack, for your sake and for mine. One Rembrandt is as good as a gallery: so sit down before them and make a study of the family."

The letter concluded as it began, by hearty thanks for the service I had rendered him, begging me to accept of Modirideroo as a *souvenir* of his friendship, and in a postscript, to write which the letter had evidently been re-opened, was a warning to me against any chance collision with Ulick Burke.

"Not, my dear boy, because he is a dead shot, although that same is something, but that a quarrel with him could scarcely be reputable in its commencement, and must be bad whatever the result."

After some further cautioning on this matter, the justice of which was tolerably evident from my own experience, O'Grady concluded with a hurried postscript—

"Corny has not yet arrived, and we have received our orders for embarkation within twenty-four hours. I begin half to despair of his being here in time. Should this be the case, will you, my dear Hinton, look after the old villain for me, at least until I write to you again on the subject?

While I was yet pondering on these last few lines, I perceived that a card had fallen from my father's letter. I took it up, and what was my astonishment to find that it contained a correct likeness of Corny Delany, drawn with a pen, underneath which was written, in my cousin Julia's hand, the following few lines:—

"The dear old thing has waited three days, and I think I have at length caught something like him. Dear Jack, if the master be only equal to the man, we shall never forgive you, for not letting us see him.
—Yours, JULIA."

This, of course, explained the secret of Corny's delay. My cousin, with her habitual wilfulness, preferring the indulgence of a caprice to any thing resembling a duty; and I now had little doubt upon my mind that O'Grady's fears were well founded, and that he had been obliged to sail without his follower.

The exertion it cost me to read my letters, and the excitement produced by their perusal, fatigued and exhausted me, and, as I sank back upon my pillow, I closed my eyes and fell sound asleep, not to awake until late on the following day; but strange enough, when I did so, it was with a head clear and faculties collected—my mind refreshed by rest, unbroken by a single dream: and so restored did I feel, that, save in the debility from long confinement to bed, I was unconscious of any sense of malady.

From this hour my recovery dated. Advancing every day with rapid steps, my strength increased; and before a week elapsed, I so far regained my lost health that I could move about my chamber, and even lay plans for my departure.

MISCELLANEA.

An instance of the joint insubordination and personal recklessness that prevail in the French army occurred on Tuesday. A soldier of the Sixty-eighth Regiment was tried before the permanent Court-martial sitting in Paris, and capitally convicted of a deliberate attempt to bayonet his captain on parade, in presence of the whole regiment. The officer was wounded in the hand. When informed, after conviction, that he might appeal against the sentence, the prisoner coolly replied. "No, it is better that the sentence be carried into execution!"

"John Archbishop of Tuam" has addressed a letter to Sir Robert Peel on the destitution of the Irish people, Dr. Machale says—

"The people from almost every district have become the heralds of their appalling destitution. Hunger has found organs for proclaiming its sufferings and its power, far more eloquent that any language could convey. Already have its irresistible instincts been reducing to practice the theories of learned jurists on the community of property in cases of extreme distress; and though there is no friend to social order that must not deplore that necessity which would break down any of its fences, it is but justice to the mass of the sufferers to declare, that on the face of the earth there is not, I am convinced, any other people who would endure the torments of hunger with such religious resignation. Such magnanimous patience ought not to be abused. It is a bad and dangerous practice to habituate men to the idea of appeasing the cravings of nature by means beyond the laws; yet at this moment such is the pressure of famine that those violations are committed. * * * There is no deception. It is not on the awful tale which the tongue may sometimes frame to deceive that I rest the evidence of this unexampled destitution. No, it is on the tottering steps of groups of creatures returning from the fields where they have been plucking unwholesome vegetables; their jaundiced and livid looks bearing testimony to the scanty and poisonous nutriment by which they are necessitated to sustain their wretched existence.

"Amidst this heart-sickening misery the poor are denied the negative comfort of the poor-houses, notwithstanding that the public funds have been so profusely expended on their erection. They are to be opened, it seems, after the pressure of this hard season shall have passed over."—Colonial Gazette, June 29.

Sir Thomas Winnington's nuptials with Miss Domvile were celebrated by the tenantry of the hon. baronet's estates in Worcestershire, and several of the neighbouring gentry, who regaled the poor with a substantial dinner of old English fare, and other entertainments. At Clifton-on-Teme between 400 and 500 persons were thus regaled; at Stamford more than 200.

The family of Fulwar Craven, Esq., are thrown into the deepest state of affliction by a letter from the Admiralty, announcing the death of Mr. Henry V. Craven, who was on his passage in the Apollo, to join the fleet in China. He fell overboard on the night of the 23rd February, when off the Cape of Good Hope, in a gale of wind. He was a most expert swimmer, and from his not being seen after he fell, it was supposed he was stunned in the fall. This promising young officer was mate of the signals on board her Majesty's ship Revenge, 74 guns, at the storming of Beyrout, Sidon, and Acre. He, though young, had gone through his naval studies on board the Excellent with the highest possible credit, and supposed to be one of the best gunners and swordsmen in the service.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

A PROPHECY—WAR TO THE KNIFE!—A ridiculous prophecy, resembling that which lately frightened or amused the people of London, and which threatened an awful earthquake to the metropolis, is now rife in this neighbourhood. War is to be the medium of destruction in the present case. "The sword, the sword is coming upon Scotland," and according to the Highland seer, the enemy will, in August next, land upon that side of the sea, or Cromarty Frith, on which the sun rises. Houses and villages are to be burned, and the last battle is to be fought on the mountain opposite Lochaslie. They that flee away shall cross the little burn at the end of Lochaslie, and proceed by Lochness. The enemies, it is said, are to be "clothed in drab-coloured dresses"—an army of Quakers! Quakers do not fight, so that the armed men cannot be genuine Obadiahs. The great body of the people are to go by Loch Dunteichlag, "and the pursuers," continues the prophecy, "shall stop on the side of the hill which is towards the Bealaidh, and they shall go no further. When the dead bodies shall be buried on the battle-field, great shall be the burying-place that shall be theirs!" This nonsensical farrago, which seems to proceed from a disordered intellect, and not from a cunning impostor, has been transmitted from Canada, by an old Highlander, who left this neighbourhood thirty seven years ago, under the impression that the event now predicted would one day take place. Some persons think that Donald has been engaged by an emigrant agent in Canada to practise on the ignorant and superstitious of his countrymen, to induce them to fly from this danger, and seek a shelter on the other side of the Atlantic. The prophecy has been widely circulated, and is believed by hundreds—we might almost say thousands, of the country people. Meetings are held on the subject, and the utmost consternation is evinced. It is said, also, that appearances of fighting men and strange figures are witnessed in the sky, near Leys; and it is not improbable that some atmospheric phenomena may have happened to cause this impression. The heat of the season has been intense, and one optical illusion of the kind, by refraction, undoubtedly, took place at Fort George. The reason upon the improbability or absurdity of the above prediction would certainly be useless in a newspaper; but it should be explained to those who labour under the delusion. It is lamentable to think how long the empire of superstition and credulity has been maintained over the human mind. The goblins of ignorance are slow to vanish even in the daylight of science and reasons!—*Inverness Courier.*

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A YOUNG MIDSHIPMAN.—We have been favored by an officer of the Bienheim, lately returned from China, with the particulars of the following dashing affair, an imperfect account of which appeared in the papers some time ago:—Mr. William Bencraft, volunteer of the first class on board this vessel (a boy of fourteen), had gone on shore at Chusan with a boat's crew, and, having strolled beyond the outer piquets, in company with a lad named Pratten (a writer in the captain's office) were suddenly surrounded by a considerable body of armed Chinese, who must have been lying in ambush near the place. Young Bencraft had no arms but a double-barreled gun, and his companion was wholly unarmed. The "Celestials," it seems, notwithstanding the easy prey which they appeared to have in their hands were resolved to proceed, at first, by way of negotiation, and endeavoured to induce the boy to give up his gun. This he refused, and on their attempting to take it by force, the young "volunteer," feeling his own life and that of his companion to be in danger, fired at the foremost of the Chinese who was about to seize him, and shot him in the neck. In the meantime, another of the Chinese had caught up Pratten, and was running away with him when young Bencraft, without hesitation, leveled his piece again and fired at the fugitive who instantly fell, and the lad was released. The other Chinese (who probably imagined, that the gun might go on this way all the afternoon), instantly took to their heels, and were out of sight in an instant, leaving the two boys masters of the field. The gallantry and presence of mind in so young an officer were much spoken of at the time, and, as we have just said, a garbled account of the affair found its way into the English papers, giving, however, the credit of it to another, and, with manifest injustice, concealing young Bencraft's name.——Court Register.

NATIONAL SWIMMING SOCIETY.—It is satisfactory to be able to notice the advance which has been made by swimming, as an art, during the few last seasons. National swimming schools have long been patronised on the Continent, and the Austrians and French have consulted their interests in this respect, and made it the law of the land that no man shall be considered fit for the service of the navy who cannot swim well. It is, therefore, highly desirable that the youth of Great Britain bestir themselves by times, and the inhabitants of our island, to whom the sea may be considered a home, should acquire an art upon the attainment of which depends, in a great degree, the independence and welfare of the community. Since the foundation of this society, six years ago, swimmers, we think, have in the metropolis, at lowest estimation, increased in the proportion of 20 to one. The institution has now forwarded to Cambridge three of its elegant silver prize medals, to be publicly competed for them, and the winner of the first is to be called the "Cambridge Champion of 1842," and to be qualified to contend for the London gold medal and chain, of 20 guineas. The prizes, we learn, are deposited in the hands of the town council, and from the interesting exhibitions that have taken place in the promoting of the excellent art of swimming, at Oxford, Bristol, and Glasgow, in the past year, we have good reason to hope that Cambridge will not be behind in endeavouring to bear away the palm.

CONUNDRUMS OF THE SERDY.—When are my snuffers not my snuffers?—*Ans.* When they are my scissors.

Why is my purse like Sibthorpe's brains?—*Ins.* Because I have not got any.

Why is my coat, whether in doors or out of doors, exactly the same?—*Ans.* Because when it's worn at home it is also worn out.

Why am I not to be imitated by any well dressed person? *Ans.* Because no one who wished to be taken for a gentleman could possibly walk in my shoes.

What is the difference between me and my tailor, now that I am in prison at his suit?—*Ans.* He won't let me out, and I have let him in!

The Rose-water of Kashmir is surprisingly fine, but there is nothing extraordinary in the way it is made. The *atar* is procured from trebly-distilled rose-water, which is boiled and poured into a basin over night; whilst the rose-water is still hot, the basin is placed two-thirds deep in a running stream, and in the morning the *atar* appears like oil on the surface of the water, and is carefully scraped off with a blade of grass bent in the shape of a Y. It is said that a small bottle of *atar* is the produce of 700 or 800 pounds of rose-leaves.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1842.

MOULMAIN.

STORMY WEATHER.—The H. C. Schooner *Orissa*, which left this in the early part of the month, bound to Arracan and put to sea from Amherst on the 11th inst., has returned to port, being unable to work her way off the coast against the strong winds and heavy sea she encountered outside. This monsoon has, indeed been more violent and stormy than any we recollect, and the fall of rain during the last two months appears to have been heavier than in any former corresponding months.—*Chronicle, July* 20.

THE KING.—The latest intelligence from Burmah is altogether unimportant. So far as people trouble their heads on the subject, there would seem to be no doubt that the King will visit Rangoon again about October next, for the ostensible purpose of superintending the casting of a bell, a work that was either deferred or attempted and failed during his last visit. Preparations for his reception, however, were much more in advance this time last year, and as no commencement appears to have been made for erecting a new palace, this may be taken as an argument against his coming down this year. The country appears to be perfectly quiet throughout, and everything in the shape of opposition to the present Government to have been successfully put down.—*Ibid.*

THE SIAMESE MESSENGER—The Siamese envoy, or messenger we suppose he ought to be called, as he can scarcely aspire to the rank of an envoy, has, we understand, despatched a party to his court with letters containing all the news he has picked up since his arrival. He must have set his imagination to work to make up anything interesting to his superiors, as we cannot conceive what he has had to communicate beyond the fact that there is nothing stirring in this quarter. If, at Siam, they are anxious to learn something of the King of Ava's movements, their messenger can only tell them that His Burmese Majesty is very quietly ensconced in his capital and very laudably engaged in keeping his country quite and in reparring some of the damages caused by the late earthquakes. If they desire to know about our doings, he can only tell them that we have a much smaller military force than when he was last here, and that he does not hear any report of our being about to increase it. It is natural enough that Siam should feel anxious about the reports that may reach her of the Burmese arming as they must conclude that such armament is directed equally if not more against them than against us. The English once annihilated in the Tnrasserim Provinces, Siam would not be long, ere she followed the same fate, but she is moreover vulnerable without our being interfered with. There is nothing to interfere with a Burmese army invading Zimmay and the other Shan States dependent on Siam, by the route of Monay, Englay &c., and these once over-run, the road is open south to Bankok. True, it is a precious long march from Ava to Zimmay, and probably no more could be accomplished in one season, but time is not of much value to those people in such expeditions. Their troops and commissariat do not call for quite such an expenditure as that which we have incurred in our Affghan expedition, and if some thousands of her men are destroyed by the enemy, or sickness, there is no public to trouble their heads about the matter. It is not, however, that we think it at all probable that Burmah has any idea of renewing her old system of predatory incursions into Siam, for however, much she may desire to have about with her old enemy after so many years cessation from all fighting, she must be aware that it would not be wise to engage in such distant offensive movements while the English, of whom after late events, she must feel a little suspicious, are so close at hand. The King of Ava has shown himself too wise to involve himself in any such folly. There is a foolish report in the place that he intends to make war on China this year, but the very idea is absurd. Some people seem to fancy that he must make war on some country or another, though why he should have any such propensity ascribed to him, we are at a loss to make out as all present circumstances seem to call imperatively on his to remain at peace with his neighbours, and employ him time in settling his country and improving his resources, both of which must have been not a little damaged by the events of the last four years.—*Ibid.*

SICKNESS.—We regret to learn that sickness still prevails to a considerable extent in the Southern Provinces, and that some of the villages along the coast between Tavoy and Mergui have been almost depopulated. At Mergui the small-pox was prevalent, but not very virutent in its nature, as the cases of fatal termination had been few. No cause has yet been assigned for this continued sickness which appears to have been are no way affected by the change from the hot dry weather of April, to the heavy rains of June and July.—*Ibid, August* 3.

THE KING'S VISIT TO RANGOON.—There is a report in the place that the King of Ava is to quit his capital about the latter end of next month for Rangoon, accompanied as he was last year by all the pomp and state of his Empire, but not by its beauty, which is to be left to pine in solitude till a certain big bell which His Majesty is most anxious to offer to the Rangoon pagoda has been duly cast and finished. This work, it is supposed, will engage the court during a couple of months when it will return to the capital. For the correctness of these reports we will not answer, but they are probable enough, inasmuch as little doubt has ever been entertained of the certainty of the King's renewed visit some time during the latter part of the present year.—*Ibid.*

SUPPLY OF CATTLE.—We understand that a large batch of cattle has lately been brought down from the Shan States for sale by the people of that country. We are glad of this as it affords proof of no diminution in our supplies of this very valuable article. It would be a sad thing, indeed, for Maulmain, were these supplies to fail, as we should then be under the necessity of importing slaughter cattle from Bengal and Madras, and we have had ocular demonstration of what such import consists. We understand that an imported Bengal or Madras bullock, of average size and condition, affords about half the weight of meat given by a Shan bullock, while the coast is probable about three times as much, making one Shan bullock equal to six Bangallees. This of itself shows the wisdom of giving every encouragement to the Shans who bring down their own cattle for sale, not only for the sake of the supplies, but in order that we might have direct dealings with the people themselves, instead of the medium of discharged lascars, tailors and horsekeepers who have found their way to Zimmay and other Shan States, where they play all sorts of tricks, calling themselves English merchants, when it suits their plans to bully and blaster, or enemies of the English, when they desire to flatter or wheedle. The more these persons can be discouraged and a direct trade in cattle be established with the Shan owners themselves, the more abundant and cheaper will be the supply, while the cattle themselves will be of far superior quality.—*Ibid.*

SINGAPORE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMPHOR.—A small lot has been sold at Drs. 45 per pcl.

COFFEE.—About 2900 piculs *good Java* are in the market for which Drs. 8½ was refused previous to the receipt of the June Mail. Two or three lots, to the extent of 600 piculs, have since exchanged hands at Drs. 8 *a* 8¼. About 600 piculs good *Kampar* have been imported since our last and been bought at 8 5 per pcl. The alteration in duties at home, and the late unfavourable advices of the result of shipments made last year, tends to check for the present operations in this article.

GAMBIER.—Has declined since our last notwithstanding the rather more favorable accounts from England by the June Mail, and purchases have been made at 8 1 75. 1 70. 1 60 and even at 8 1 50 for *cash*, which is just now rather scarce. The quantity of this article now produced on the Island and imported from Rhio is too much for the demand in the English market, and heavy shipments have been made during the last few months.

OPIUM.—The *Harlequin* arrived on the 30th bringing about 300 chests for China and 60 for this market. She brought Calcutta advices to the 8th ulto. previous to which the price had been run up to 1,040 Rs. for Patna but had declined to about 1,000 when she left. Before her arrival sales were made at Drs. 425 *a* 435 for Patna and Drs. 451 *a* 424 for Benares but since then a few chests have been sold to a large holder at Drs. 470 for Patna and Drs. 455 for Benares, which high rates however there are no other buyers, and large supplies being daily expected by the *Pelorus* and *Friends* and other vessels a considerable decline may be looked for. Patna is only in demand for shipment to China, where that description of drug was selling at Drs. 430 *a* 435 on at date of last advices.

PEPPER.—A small lot of superior Lompong has been bought at Drs. 1½, and the last importation of Delhi, omitted to be reported in our last, brought the same price. Rhio and Singapore scarce and selling as it arrives at Drs. 4 10 *a* 4 40 per pcl. Prices however are likely to decline until the Chinese pay more attention to clearing and preparing it for Market. Singapore and Rhio black Pepper is perhaps more unfit for market than any other article sold in quantity. The Pepper is heated, damp, dusty, stalky and dirty, and so long as this is allowed the loss in weight will be considerable and very low prices obtained in England.

WHITE PEPPER.—Is also scarce and in much request at Drs. 8½ *a* 9 per pcl.

SAGO, *Pearl* and *Sago Flour*.—Cannot be obtained under Drs. 2¾ per picul, the large round grain is not so much in request as a few weeks ago.

SEGARS.—Extensive imports per *Flecha* from Manila which have been sold, chi fly for shipment to Calcutta, at Drs. 7¾ *a* 8 per 1,000 for good No. 4, and Drs. 11 *a* 12 for No. 3.

SAPAN WOOD.—Manila 300 pls have been sold at Drs. 1⅛ per picul.

SALTPETRE.—A lot of fair quality sold at Drs. 7 per pcl.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON.—Have given a little and Sago in boxes taken at £3. 10. TIN, 5s. Measurement Good £3. 10.

EXCHANGES.

ON CALCUTTA.—The Government Treasury continues open for Bills on the Supreme Government at 217s.

ON LONDON.—With shipping documents, 6 mos. sight 4s. d. 30 days 4s 6¼d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—Arrivals, July 27.—British brig Anonyma, Vaux, from Bombay, 9th July; and British brig Frances Burn, Edington, Bombay 9th July.

30 from Portuguese barque Mar. de Hastings, Da Silva from Bombay 2d July.

CHINA,

We have received advices from China by the Harlequin, which vessel arrived this morning, to the 3rd of July, being 20 days latter than those brought here by the Castle Huntley on the 1st instant, and 27 days over the accounts received by the Pantaloon, via Calcutta.—There have been some extensive sales of Cotton, but in consequence of the large arrivals, the price has declined nearly a Tael. Madras and Bengal Cotton was scarce., Opium which had advanced to 335 drs. per chest for Malwa, was likely to decline to previous low rates in consequence of the arrival o about 2000 chests within a few days. We have extracted a few observations on the state of the Markets from "Canton and Macao Prico Current" of the 28th June, which we heve no doubt will be inreresting to our readers. We regret to obseree that Freights have fallen to £4 per Ton at Whampoa.

BROAD CLOTHS.—Have declined in price.

COTTON (Bombay.)—A large sale has been made at Taels 8 6 Mace.

COTTON YARN.—A parcel, 300 Bales, 18 to 22 good water, drs. 29½ in Canton.

IRON (Rod.)—Has slightly declined and Hoop Iron has slightly advanced in price.

LEAD.—Has increased a quarter of a dollar in price.

LONG CLOTHS (White.)—Are in rather better demand, the price has risen a fraction.

Do. do. (Grey.)—Are nearly stationary.

LONG-ELLS (Scarlet.)—There is a slight tendency to advance.

PEPPER (Malay.)—The price has fallen.

EXPORTS

CASSIA.—The price has declined in the Macao market.

SILK RAW.—The stock in the market is about 1000 Bales but no buyers.

TEAS.—Have generally advanced. Orange Pekoe, Plain taels 28 at 45 asked, taels 33 has been offered for the finest old do. 25 at 27. The tea market is dull, and very little dooing; it is expected new Orange Pekoe will be settled 40 at 42.

EXCHANGE.

E. I. Director's bills at 30 days are going freely at 222 for cut money.

On London 4s. 8¾d. at 4s. 9d. sales.

Private paper 30 days on Calcutta has been done at 222 Cs. Rs. for dollars 100.

FREIGHTS.

Have declined to £4 ₩ ton at Whampoa.

The "Canton Press" of the 18th June, alluding to a report that had prevailed of its being the intention of the Chinese Flotilla to destroy the fleet of Opium vessels at Namoa, observes that "accounts lately received from the Eastward say these vessels present too formidable a front for any demonstration being made against them, and that there was no likelihood of their suffering any molestation from the Chinese"—Bombay Prise Current, September 3.

CANTON PRESS, JUNE 18.

H. M. Plenipotentiary left Hongkong in the *Queen* Steamer on Monday last, and all the Transports and ships of war destined for the north are likewise on their way up, and many must by this time have reached Chusan, the wind during the last fortnight, with little change having blown fresh from the southward. It is generally believed that Nanking will be the first object of attack; the possession of which city will render easy the command over the great canal, which not many miles below it enters the Yangtzekiang. The possession of this great viaduct which carries the productions from the whole empire to Peking, for the supply of its immense population, cannot fail, we should think, to make a great impression on the imperial government, which must soon find itself inconvenienced in a great degree by the non receipt of taxes from a great number of the provinces: these taxes being partly paid in grain for the maintenance of the population of the capital; the greatest part of which must be altogether depended on the Court for subsistence. Travellers inform us that the number of vessels employed in carrying rice and other grain upon this canal to the northward is immense and we may therefore hope that the interruption of such nescessary traffic will cause such dissatisfaction in the immediate neighbourhood of the court, and even at court, that the government may become sincerely dieirous to negotiate and to accede to the demands of England. By the time of our writing this Nanking may possibly be already in possession of the British forces, and this great measure may already have begun to work. Though we hope much good from the command of the great canal, we must yet confess that the Chinese seem as yet determined to oppose the English to the last, and that our anticipations of speedy submission may after all not be realized; for until now the course of action of the Chinese throughout the whole of the war has been so very much the reverse of what was expected of them, that our hope in this respect may also again be disappointed. It cannot be denied that the Chinese have displayed resources very superior to what we gave them credit for; and in a country so little known to Europeans as China, there may be means of comparatively easy communication between the southern and northern provinces, besides the canal in which case the great advantages calculated to arise from its being closed against all navigation would be but partially reaped. The first destination of the present expedition being apparently the Yang-tsze kiang, it is thought by many it will not move upon the Capital at all this year, but be occupied in securing many of the important cities in the neighbourhood and on the banks of the Yang-tze kiang. Whatever may be the movements of the Commanders of the expedition, we hope not only that they will be crowned with military success, which can hardly fail them, but that they may be so contrived as to convince the Peking government clearly that it is in vain to contend against the British power and that it may be brought to accept the terms which England offers for reconciliation, and that before the end of the year war may be at an end.

H. M. S. *Druid*, Capt. Henry Smith C. B. sails for Singapore this morning and her gallant commander takes with him the best wishes for his prosperity from the foreign community, for the zeal with which he has watched over their safety and interests at a period when both were in considerable danger. Capt. Smith arrived in the *Volage* in August 1839, a few days after all British subjects had been obliged to leave here, owing to the hostile threats and demonstrations of the Chinese against Macao, if the English were any longer suffered to remain within its walls, and at a time when there was no other British man of war on this station. The *Volage* then proceeded to Hongkong. About the middle of October H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren, arrived. On the 3d November, the two ships of war, being then at the Bogue, a Chinese fleet of warjunks moved down upon them, and disregarding repeated warnings not to come too near, they evidently intended an attack, when Capt. Smith ordered to open fire upon them, which was done so effectually that in less than an hour's time the whole fleet was disabled, and would have been totally destroyed, but for the intercession of Captain Elliot in favor of the Chinese. Soon after this the British shipping, at Capt. Smith's recommendation, removed for greater safety from Hongkong to Tongkoo. On the 4th of February, Capt. Smith ordered the *Hyacinth* to enter the innery harbour of Macao for the protection of British subjects who had been again threatened by the Chinese in violent edicts, and had sent some troops to Macao. This measure had the best effect, for although, owing to the remonstrances of the Portuguese government, the

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Hyacinth remained only one day in the inner harbour, the Chinese soldiers were prevailed on to leave Macao, and for a while foreigners remained unmolested. In the end of February 1840, Capt. Smith did good service, by ordering his boats to tow a number of fire-vessels that the Chinese had sent against the fleet, out of the way, and they accordingly did little or no damage. On the 25th of March arrived H. M. S. *Druid*, Lord John Churchill, who then was senior officer on the station but the command again devolvedon Capt. Smith, on the lamented death of that nobleman on the 3rd of June. When on the 23rd and 24th the first expedition saild to the northward, Capt. Smith was left senior officer of this station, having under his command the *Druid*, *Hyacinth*, *Larne*, and *Louisa* Cutter On the 28th June the river of Canton was declared blockaded by Sir Gordon Bremer. On the 19th August, in consequence of the Chinese threatening an attack on the British in Macao, Capt. Smith directed the *Hyacinht*, *Larne* and Steamer *Enterprize* with a detachment of Bengal Volunteers on board, to move into Fisherman's bay, abreast of the Barrier fort near Macao where there was a Chinese encampment, the boats of the *Druid* being sent there also filled with marines and seamen. The ships soon silenced the battery, the volunteers and marines and seamen were landed, the encampment and batteries destroyed, and a good many Chinese killed; and the men embarked again the same evening. This decisive behaviour of Capt. Smith had the best effect, for from that moment the molestations of the Chinese towards foreigners at Macao ceased, and have not been resumed. On the 20th November Admiral Elliot returned from the north, and of course assumed command of the station, which by his departure devolved on Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer. On the 2)th November the British merchants at Macao addressed Capt. Smith and Capt. Warren, expressing their thanks to these officers for the defence of their persons and property, and presenting to them services of plate of the value of 600£ to the former, and of 400£ to the latter. On the 8th of January the *Druid* did good service in battering the fort of Ty-cock-tow, and again on the 25th Feb. assisted in taking the Bogue forts and destroying the fortifications on the Canton river. On the 21st August the *Druid* proceeded with the second expedition to the northward, was active at the taking of Amoy, and remained stationed there. Capt. Smith being senior commanding officer, until lately, when the Admiral ordered the ship to India, whither she would have proceeded some time since, but was detained by the senior officer commanding on this station. Sir Thomas Hertert, K. C. B. At Amoy, during Captain Smith's command, matters have gone on very well, his experience having given him great insight into the Chinese character, so as to have become very popular among them—This the Chinese gave a proof of when the *Druid* left Hongkong, when a number of boats surrounded the vessel, firing an immense quantity of crackers, a demhnstrotion of respect and good will peculiar to the Chinese, and we believe at the same time intended to draw protection from the gods upon the person in whose honor they are let off.

CANTON REGISTER JUNE 21ST.

We are informed that the learned author of the "Systema Phoneticum Scripturae Sinicae," has safely arrived in his native country, and has urged on the attention of the French and English government, his proposals to publish a translation of the grand dictionary *of the emperor Kang-hi.* A perfect copy of the best edition of which work, we believe, he had presented to him by a much respected resident. Monsieur Callery proposes to stereotype two editions, one English and the other French. We hope he will obtain the assistance so gigantic and praiseworthy an undertaking so well merits. He has already commenced his labours, with the view to the ultimate accomplishment of his grand design. The estimated cost of this work cannot be less than 100,000 dollars, and will take at least ten years time to complete it, on the proposed plan. Monsieur Callery has selected a location on our island and hopes a few months only will elapse before he and his printers and assistants are domiciled and at work in our town.

CANTON PRESS,—JUNE 25TH.

Howqua has sent warning to foreign merchants in Canton to be careful whence they procure their water for domestic purposes, there being reason to believe that the wells whence their servants are in the habit of procuring it have been poisoned; also to be careful as to whence they procure their food, as attempts at poisoning provisions have been made, in consequence of which several Chinese have died. It is said the soldiery now in Canton, chiefly from Honan and Hoo-pih are the prepetrators of this diabolical mischief, and that several venders of poisoned sweetmeats have lately been caught and punished by the authorities. Some thrashings they got during some disorders that happened in Canton immediately before the attack of the British, are said to have instigated them to seeking revenge in this infamous manner.

H. M. S. *Vindictive*, Capt. Nicholas, bearing the pendant of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, arrived at Hongkong on the 19th, after an amazingly short voyage, she having left Torbay on the 21st March. Particulars of the passage we copy from the *Canton Register* Extra of 23rd June. Sir Thomas Cochrane has hoisted his flag on board the *Blenheim*, and will for the present, we hear, remain at Hongkong.

"*Vindictive* left Torbay on the 21st of March; arrived at Madeira in four days and a half, and at Porto Praya, St. Jago, in ten days from England, where she remained nearly two days and a half watering. She crossed the line on the night of the 8th of April, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope in lat. 38' 30' early on the morning of the 3d of May, and passed without half gunshot of the S. E. end of the island of Amsterdam on the 14th of June, being eleven days only from the meridian of the Cape, a distance *nearly three thousand miles*!

"After leaving Amsterdam she unfortunately met a gale of wind from the N. N. E, which delayed her several days, and took her within 400 miles of the coast of New Holland, and she could with ease have reached Swan river within sixty days from England, the gale having been directly fair for it.

"She arrived off Javahead on the 30th of May, just 70 days from England. In the Straits of Sunda she was unfortunately becalmed six days, and did not arrive at Anjer until the 5th of June, where she remained one day, watering, and anchored in *Hong kong* bay on Sunday morning the 19th of June being her *ninetieth* day from Torby, upwards of three of which she was at anchor: thus having completed the voyage in less than 87 days under sail.

"The Vindictive was originally a 74, but was never at sea as such, having been altered to a frigate on *the plan of Mr. Blake*, the present master shipwright of Portsmouth dockyard, about nine years ago; and strange to tell for *reasons which remain to be explained*, she was never commissioned until the end of last year; soon Captain Nicolas, at his urgent request, was removed to her from the Belleisle, 74, which he had before command ed in the mediterranean fleet and on the coast of Ireland.

"Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, whose flag she has brought out, Captain Nicolas and, indeed, every officer in the ship, are enthusiastic in her praise, and they all unanimously agree in stating that she has every good quality, and *not one fault*! She frequently ran 296 miles in the 24 hours, and once or twice it is said, above 300 miles. She is a beautiful ship, and amongst her other matchless qualities is that of being enabled to fire six long sixty-eight pounders *right ahead*, and six right astern on a line with her keel; and the shot from her bow guns will cross each of other at the distances of 100 yards from the ship."

Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane is expected to visit Macao this week.

The Vindictive will proceed to join the Admiral when refitted.

It is also said that the Canton provincials and the Hoonam troops have been fightting and killed each other in a fearful manner.—*Canton Register, June* 28.

CANTON PRESS, JULY 2.

We understand that a report has reached here of a vessel having been cast away on the Island of Hainam —we have not heard further particulars.

The licentionsness of the crews of the Opium vessels at Whampoa has become a matter of very serious consideration. Not many days since a Manila man, belonging to one of them, went ashore and helped himself from a garden, to some lychees; the owner thereupon remonstrated with him, whereupon the Manila man drew his knife, and killed the Chinese on the spot. When this outrage became known at Canton, the Hongmerchants convened a meeting, on the 23rd, of all foreign merchants at Canton, and desired the British merchants to address the Admiral, in order that the Opium-vessels might be removed out of the river. Under present circum-tances, of course, no such step can be taken by the British merchants, nor is it likely the Admiral would listen to their representations, were they to make them; at the same time it is most deplorable that crimes of the deepest dye should thus be allowed to go unpunished. We believe that for the present this affair has been hushed up, by the payment of a considerable sum to the friends of the murdered man, by the agents of the vessels and the Hongmerchants.

We translated last week from *O Portugues na China* a few lines the purport of which was that the Governor of Macao had resigned, and that the government of the City had been assumed by the judge, the vigario capitular, and the commandant of the Principe Regente battallion. On Friday week last a portion of that battallion formed in Senate square, and supported by, we believe a great number of citizens, it was demanded that the important trust of the government of the city could not be transferred without the deliberations of a general assembly, which was accordingly convened for the day following. This assembly was attended by all the authorities and great number of citizens, and a deputation was sent to the (then) late Governor, asking his attendance. On the Governor's arrival, the government was again pressed upon him with such earnestness that he at last accepted it, and we perceive from some proclamations contained in *O Portugues na China* that H. E. continues before at the head of the government here. The Commadant of the Battallion of the Prince Regent meanwhile has been deposed, and the officer next in seniority put in command.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 15th. Harmony (Am.), Smith, Bombay.
.. 22d. Sir H. Compton, Boulton, Bombay.
.. 23d. Isabella, Harden, Bombay.
.. .. William Gillies, Clark, Bombay.
.. .. Charles Forbes, Wills, Bombay.
.. .. Charlotte, Liebschwager, Bombay.
.. .. Queen Victoria, Connor, Bombay.
.. 30th (B.) Larkins, Hibbert, Bombay.
.. .. .. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Carnegy, Bombay.
.. .. .. Ellen, Brewer, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June 19th. H. M. S. Druid, Capt. H. Smith, Singapore and Bombay.
July 21. Harlequin, Oliver, Bombay.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD, AT CHUSAN, CHINHAE, &c.

H. M. S. Cornwallis,	72	capt. Richards,	Senior commanding Officer.
.. Blonde,	42	Bearing the flag of vice Admiral	sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bourchier, C. B.
.. Thalia,	44	capt. Hope.	
.. Endymion,	44	..	the honble F. W. Grey.
.. Calliope,	28	.	A. L. Kuper.
.. North Star,	26	..	Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
.. Herald,	26	..	J. Nias, C. B.
.. Dido,	20	..	the hon'ble H. Keppell.
.. Pelican,	18	..	Napier.
.. Modeste,	18	comr.	Watson.
.. Harlequin,	18	..	the hon'ble F. Hastings.
.. Columbine,	16	..	Morshead.
.. Serpent,	16	..	Nevill.
.. Childers,	16	..	Halsted.
.. Clio,	16	..	E. Troubridge.
.. Algerine,	10	..	Lt comg. W. H. Maitland.
.. Royalist,	10	..	Chetwood.
		SURVEYING SHIPS.	
.. Starling,	6	comr.	Kellett.
.. Lady Bentinck,	6	..	Collinson.
		TROOPSHIPS.	
Belleisle		capt.	Kingcomb.
Apollo,		comr.	C. Frederick.
Sapphire,		..	Cole.
Jupiter,		mr. comg.	R. Fulton.
Rattlesnake,			
Alligator,			
		STEAMERS.	
H. C. Queen,		mr. comg.	W. Warden.
.. Sesostris,		comr.	Ormsby.
. Auckland,		..	Ethersey, I. N.
.. Tenasserim,		..	Wall, I. N.
.. Nemesis,		lieut.	W. H. Hall, R. N.
.. Pluto,		..	Tudor, R. N.
.. Ariadne,		comr.	Roberts, I. N.
.. Medusa,		..	Hewett, I. N.
.. Phlegethon,		lieut.	McCleverty, R. N.
.. Proserpine,		comr.	Hough, R. N.
		AT AMOY.	
H. M. Vixen,		..	H. Bayes.
.. Cambrian,	36	capt.	Chads, C. B. senior commanding Officer.
.. Pylades,	18	comr.	Tindal, (absent)
.. Chameleon,	10	lieut.	Hunter.
.. Blenheim,	74	Bearing the flag of	Rear Admiral sir T. Cochrane, C. B., capt. sir T. Herbert, K. C. B.
.. Vindictive,	50	capt.	Nicholas, C. C.
.. Nimrod,	18	comr.	Glasse.
.. Cruizer,	16	..	Pearse.
.. Hazard,	16	..	Bell.
.. Young Hebe,	4	..	Wood.
H. C. St. Hooghly		mr. comg.	Rose.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th April.	SINGAPORE, 15th June.
UNITED STATES, March 15	MANILA, 10th June.
CALCUTTA, 25th May.	AMOY, 28th May.
BOMBAY, 18th May.	CHUSAN, 5th June.
JAVA, 4th June.	

BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE CHINESE WATER.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN,	CONSIGNEE.
Arun.....	301	Kellock.. ..	Dent and co
Arethusa..	....	Christians ..	C Fearon
Amelia..	....	Potter	W. H. Harton
Anna Eliza....	254	Butcher.. ..	Holliday Wise & co
a Bengalee	...	Boadle.. ..	Fox Rawson & co
a Bombay..	1280	Furley.....	Jardine M. & co
Br. Sovereign..	493	Cow	"
a Canton.....	507	Crouch.. ..	Turner & co
Caledonia.....	....	Lawson.. ..	Dirom & co
a Columbine.. ..	....	Major.... ..	H. Pybus
Corsair.....	....	Martin.....	D. & M Rustomjee & co
a Carnatic.... ..	....	Cuningham..	Dent & co
a China....	524	Robertson ..	Russell & co
Crest.....	....	Oliver	Wetmore & co
Cleopatra.....	377	Earley.. ..	Jardine Matheson & co
Charles Forbes.	990	Wills.. [ger	,,
Charlotte.....	....	Liebschwa-	"
a Devonport.. ..	....	Broadfoot ..	Turner & co
Ellen.....	....	Brewe	Dent and co
Eleanora.. ...	....	Jackson	Lindsay & co
For escue.....	259	Hall..	Jardine M. & co
Forteen.....	294	Baddeley ..	"
a Francis Spaight.	....	Winn	Turner & co
Georgiana.. ..	....	.....	
Gratitude.....	....	Harvey.. ..	Macvicar & co
a Heroof Malown.	....	Jackson	Dirom & co
Hope.....	....	Barrett	C. Fearon
a Hygeia.....	378	Woodbury ..	G. Nye jr.
a Herald	....	Coulson	Macvicar & co
Harmony	530	Smith	"
a Hindostan.. ..	708	Bowen.. ..	Dent and co
Intrinsic ..	....	Davidson ..	W. & T. Gemmell & co
Isa. Robertson..	....	Kelly	Pereira & co
Isabella	....	Harden	Dent & co
Jams. Jeejeebhoy	600	Carnegy	Jardine Matheson & co
a John Christian.	400	Whitycombe	Dirom and co
Louisa.... ...	....	Forgan.. ..	Dent and co
a Lowjee Family.	....	Ayres..	"
Lord Amherst..	....	Hopkins ...	"
Larkins.....	....	Hibbert ...	Jardine M. & co
Mahamoodie....	....	Byworth....	Fergusson, L. & co
Many.	....	Hart	C. H. Hart
Mercury..	....	.....	W. Scott
Masdeu.....	....	Dare.... ..	John Smith
a Niagara..	390	Champion ..	Jardine Matheson & co
Nerva....	....	Melville ...	Macvicar & co
Prima Donna..	208	Kell.....	Holliday Wise and co
Queen Victoria.	715	Black	D. & M. Rustomjee & co
"	....	Connor.. .	Jardine Matheson & co
Royal Saxon..	....	Crawford ..	H. Rustomjee
Rob Roy.....	....	Boyd.. ...	E. Pybus
Ruparell..	....	Digby	A. & D. Fordoonjee
Rosa.....	....	Metcalfe ...	C. H. Hart
Snipe.....	....	Morton.. ..	Hughesdon Brothers
Sylph..	....	Guy.....	H. Rustomjee
Sir H. Compton.	....	Bolton.....	D. & M. Rustomjee & co
Ternate.....	....	Mann.... ..	Fergusson L. & co
Token....	579	Chalmers ..	Russell and co
a Vestal....	276	Young.. ...	Jardine Matheson & co
Wanderer.....	....	Smith	
a Wild Irish Girl	....	Gillet	J. A. Durran jr.
Wm. Hughes..	....	Abbot	Macvicar & co
Wm. Gillies....	....	Clark	"
a Wm. Pirrie.. ..	552	McDonual ..	W. & T. Gemmell & co

Priented at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.